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BIRTHS.

On the 11th July, at Tientsin, the wife of H. SCHELL, of a son.

On the 16th July, at Shanghai, the wife of F. B. PFEIFFER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 2nd July, at the Union Church, Kobe, by Pastor Schiller, WILHELM JULIUS ERNST BERN, of Coetten (Anhalt), to MABEL GLADYS ABE, third daughter of Dr. T. NISHIGAWA, of Tokyo.

On the 15th July, at Amsterdam, Holland, the marriage took place by proxy of JAN BRUNS, of Shanghai, and ALIDA AGTERBERG, of Amsterdam.

DEATHS.

On the 14th July at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, WALTER J. LISTER, of Newchwang, aged 80 years.

On the 14th July, at Shanghai, JOSEPH MORGAN, of I. M. Customs, aged 59 years and 9 months.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of the 21st June arrived, per the s.s. *Preussen*, on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and the French Mail of the 24th ult. arrived, per the s.s. *To rane* to-day, the 25th inst.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Telegrams relating to the war will be found on p. 62.

Yokohama is shortly to have another club, an international one.

Indian crops furnish good reports since the rainfall improved.

Mrs. Archibald Little has compiled a "life" of Li Hung Chang.

Japanese casualties up to the 9th instant were counted at 1,355.

Sir Gerald Strickland has been appointed Governor of Tasmania.

The tribes in the Aden hinterland are quieter, and the troops are returning.

All the reinforcements having turned up the march on Lhasa has begun.

Great Britain's exports and imports each rose in value about £2,000,000 last month.

The Queen was one of the sponsors at the christening of Lady Curzon's daughter.

An electric tramway between Yokohama and Kanagawa was opened on the 10th instant.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, ex-Premier of France, was reported seriously ill on the 5th inst.

Miss Carl, the lady who painted the Dowager Empress's portrait, has reached Shanghai.

The foreign residents at Nagasaki are subscribing to have gas installed in their public hall.

The *Daily Express* story of the discovery of a detailed Russian plan for the invasion of India is discredited.

The late storm in Formosa demolished 404 houses, and damaged 279 others. Nineteen boats were wrecked.

Singapore is sadly short of elementary school accommodation. The *Strait Times* is jogging the Government elbow.

A Shanghai boatman has just been imprisoned for a week for attempting to utter forged notes of the Russian Imperial Bank.

Marquis Ito intends to pay a second visit to Korea. The Korean emperor may return to Tokyo with him as an imperial guest.

The German admiral, seconded by the consul at Nanking, is said to have again asked for a lease of Poyang Lake as a naval station.

The Shanghai S.P.C.A. held its sixth annual meeting on the 7th inst., and reported good progress made in eliminating local cruelties.

M. A. Novion, one of the old-time Commissioners of Customs in China, died at Nice on the 13th of May last at the age of 67. He left China some four years ago.

The *Kokumin Shinbun* has a telegram from Peking saying that Sir Robert Hart is about to resign, and that he will be succeeded either by Sir R. Bredon, Mr. Hippisley or Mr. F. E. Taylor.

Amoy, according to its *Gazette & Shipping Report*, imported 14,154 pls. of rice in the six days ending 8th July, and exported 250 pls sugar, 559 pls. paper, and 348 pls. prepared tobacco.

One European and two Chinese members of the crew of the C. N. S. *Shaohsing* were suffocated on entering the ballast tank to clean it. Two others, who were rescued, are in the Shanghai hospital.

Mr. Murphie, third mate of the s.s. *Thales*, was drowned while bathing in the Poh-lam river on the 10th inst. The day following, the *Amoy Gazette* said the body had not been recovered.

Mr. Reynell's action against the *Kobe Chronicle*, for ¥. 50,000 damages for loss of credit (alleged to be due to publication of an order of attachment on plaintiff's property) was dismissed with costs.

Mr. George E. Anderson, newly appointed U.S. Consul at Hangchow, is due to sail from San Francisco by the P.M.S. *China* on the 6th prox. He has been connected professionally, up to his appointment, with the American press.

The third and last cutting in the Peiho improvement scheme was officially opened on the 11th inst. Admiral Yeh pressed the button firing the mine which blew up the dam, in the presence of an immense gathering of spectators.

A telegram to the *Times of Ceylon* on 30th June reports hard fighting in Tibet. The 8th Gurkhas, the 40th Pathans, and some of the Sappers stormed a main position, took it, but lost Captain J. C. P. Craster (killed). Captain C. Bliss, and Lieut. D. W. H. Humphreys were wounded.

Capt. Lewis E. Wintz, commanding the general depot at Chatham, will retire on July 5th by reason of age, and will be succeeded by Capt. F. G. Stopford, who is about to pay off the first-class cruiser *Blenheim* at Chatham, on her return from a three years' commission on the China station.

The White Star liner *Baltic*, which has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, left that city for Liverpool on 23rd ult., and a week later made her maiden Atlantic voyage. She is the longest vessel afloat, her length being 725ft., and she has accommodation for 3,000 passengers and 28,000 tons of cargo. Her speed is seventeen knots an hour.

The Chinese Imperial Post has issued a new tariff which is to come into force on 1st September. By the new tariff the inter-zone puzzle which was imposed on the long suffering public is abolished and the tariff for China is simplified to two rates, local and domestic. Nevertheless the rates have been raised considerably in most cases, and China can no longer boast of having the cheapest Post Office service in the world.

The *N.C. Daily News* learns that as the result of the argument in chambers in the action brought by the owners of the junk *Ling Lee-yuen* against the China Navigation Company, for damages caused in a collision between the junk and the C. N. S. *Ichang*, Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson awarded the plaintiffs \$12,000 damages and costs. The expert evidence of Capt. J. P. Roberts was that the only thing of value on the junk was her masts.

On April 1st the Japanese announced that after the expiry of six months the import duty on tobacco would be one hundred per centum ad valorem. On the same day the Tobacco Monopoly Law reserved for the Government, after three months, the right of importing tobacco. This has meant heavy losses to importers, who are now told that the new duty announced applied only to private consumers who might, with Government permission, import tobacco for their own use.

-DRAINS AND THE PLAGUE.*(Daily Press, 16th July)*

Mr. A. RUMJAHN believes that plague is not so prevalent when there has been plenty of water to flush and cleanse the drains, and, like our Canton correspondent, sees therein an instance of cause and effect. The president of the Hongkong Sanitary Board (Dr. J. M. ATKINSON), we deduce, believes otherwise. At any rate, when Mr. RUMJAHN called his attention to a statement in the *Hongkong Daily Press* to the effect that the total disappearance of plague at Canton was attributed to the recent heavy rains, he (Dr. ATKINSON) said he was unaware that any connection had been shown between drains and plague. That, we take it, is tantamount to an expression of the contrary opinion to Mr. RUMJAHN's, although we are aware that even scientifically logical minds will sometimes accept that which has not been favoured with the demonstration implied by Dr. ATKINSON's word "shown." Our Canton correspondent, if he mentally established the connection between plague and drought with no more data than the one co-incidence of rain and absence of plague, was not scientifically logical. There is an element of logic, of course, in the process by which a man concludes that it is summer when he sees one swallow. The advent of the swallows having always been coincident with summer, one phenomenon having consistently been found associated with the other, he has logical reason to declare that it is swallow-time, or summer. More careful and more extended observation, however, has led to the discovery of diversities that in turn gave rise to the aphorism "One swallow does not make a summer." Dr. ATKINSON would perhaps paraphrase it for our Canton correspondent, and say "One coincidence does not establish a fact." Nevertheless, on this line of argument, the fact that Mr. RUMJAHN and our correspondent have separately reached a like conclusion points to the probability of there having been more than one isolated coincidence of facts to suggest the deduction indicated, and we do not for a moment think that either of them has founded his belief on one season's observations. It has always hitherto been understood that there was such connection between plague and drains—the presence of the one being notoriously prominent in the absence of the other. This sounds Hibernian, or like the schoolboy's pins, which "saved thousands of lives—by people not swallowing 'em," but the sense of it is sober enough. All the localities of the historical epidemics were stercoraceous. Egypt, Constantinople, Spain, the London of 1665, were unsavoury enough from the sanitary engineer's point of view. The "Black Assizes" of 1577, the trouble of which, we are told, was "owing to the filthy state in which the prisoners were brought to trial," should, strictly speaking, not be quoted as relevant; but it is significant that the long list of outbreaks should end early in the last century, co-temporaneously with the recognition of sanitation as an economic science. The books of Moses are full of hygienic precepts, and would no doubt have contained some hints on drainage, if Moses had then acquired the wisdom of a member of a modern Sanitary Board. HIPPOCRATES seems to have had conceptions of the ills to be avoided by means of a good water supply. During even a long spell of the disease it was noticed that it would disappear sometimes altogether at certain seasons, and that usually in or just after the rainy season. This is precisely the case in Hongkong,

where plague appears, continues, and increases during the four months prior to the rainy season, and afterwards diminishes and dwindles until it is encouraged by (as Mr. RUMJAHN would say) the unflushed condition of the drains. Authorities tell us that temperature alone cannot be called to account for it. In the three months after the overflowing of the Nile, Dr. L. FRANK noticed during six or seven years' investigations that plague was much rarer than at other times. As he happened to be looking for evidence that the putrefaction of stagnant waters produced plague, however, the connection we suggest did not occur to him. Finally, one of the factors mentioned during a Parliamentary inquiry in the early 'fifties, as likely to have been responsible in conspiring against an English recrudescence of the plague, was "the introduction of public sewers." There is, we believe, a distinction in law between a "sewer" and a "drain," but that does not cause us much hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the President of the Sanitary Board has not all the authorities with him when he disavows the relationship between drains and plague.

THE SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.*(Daily Press, 18th July.)*

The attention of our readers is particularly drawn to the advertisement on page 4 of this issue, announcing that the public are at last offered the opportunity of subscribing to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan of £3,250,000, £2,250,000 of which remain to be applied for. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is offering £1,500,000 worth of sterling bonds at £97 10s., and to-morrow (Tuesday) is the last day for local applications. We had begun to wonder, in common with many others, whether the concessionaires were not after all going to allow this important concession to lapse, and fall into alien hands. Of the two thousand eight hundred miles of British railway that were announced, with so much *eclat*, by Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons in the month of February, 1899, not one mile, so far, has been made, except the Northern State Railway. The original time of expiry of the option is now within fewer weeks than may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and there are other nations, for instance, Germany or Belgium, who would not hesitate a day to bid for such an opportunity, were we to let it slip, as we let slip the Peking-Hankow Railway. We do not believe that it is any want of enterprise in the British character, or any conspicuous tightness of capital for that matter, that has made us as a nation appear so phlegmatic in the matter of railway enterprise in China. The delay of the concessionaires in making use of this valuable concession, valuable both commercially and politically, is not to be explained on the ground of timidity as to the promise of the enterprise; but simply, no doubt, to the MICAWBER habit of financiers of waiting on the chance of a specially favourable state of the money market to turn up. The political advantages of this hardly-won concession could scarcely, of course, be expected to take precedence in the thoughts of its holders; but so far as we can see, the omens which must primarily influence them have all along been favourable. The necessity and advantages of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway have been recognised since the very early 'seventies, when Sir HARRY PARKES first mooted it. Six years ago, Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD said officially that for

a railway in China there was no more paying district than the one to be tapped by this very line. The terms of the concession, regarded as favourable at the time it was granted, are now viewed with even greater satisfaction. As to the engineering outlook, the short two hundred miles through which the line has to run are, as the saying is, "as flat as a pancake," and the construction ought to be finished well within the four years allowed. There is perhaps no more progressive or civilised corner of China than this strip of densely inhabited Kiangsu. The line will establish connection between the latent business of the ancient capital of China and the wealthy and enlightened merchants of Shanghai. The present needs of that great emporium of Shanghai would alone justify this scheme, and with the railway, there is no telling what mighty world-market the northern port may become. With regard to the subscribers, the fortunate allottees will stand in a peculiarly favourable position. In addition to the five per cent. interest, and surplus twenty per cent., they have the security given by the guarantee of the Chinese Government, that the issue is regarded as a State loan re-payable in gold. It is not to be supposed, either, that our own Government will ever be indifferent to its duty in respect of according adequate protection to the interests of the bondholders, which, in the present case, happen to be in a peculiar sense the interest of the nation.

DEATH OF PAUL KRUGER.*(Daily Press 18th July.)*

Public characters of a certain sort share in their lives somewhat of the semblance of play actors. Summoned into the glare of the footlights, it may be "for one night only," to play their part in the company they have joined, they move across the stage and hold all eyes upon them. Then they disappear behind the foolish pasteboard scenes, which in our allegory symbolise the other matters, the new wonder of the tenth day, to which the audience turns its fickle attention with unseemly speed. Sometimes they re-appear for a brief space, bowing acknowledgment of applause, or—in the case of the villain—passing through expropriation to oblivion. So JOHANNES PAULUS STEPHANUS KRUGER, appearing in the chief rôle of a national tragedy, crossed the boards, and so, too, made his brief re-appearance, as a dying man; and passing, earns his meed of—what? Only a small part of the audience is applauding, and but few hiss, because of that *de mortuis* saying which seals their lips. Of a truth, other tragedies now hold in thrall that same audience, and it is but a flicker of attention it has to spare for this one actor's curtain-fall. Yet in the time to come, when men open histories to learn of the doings of the most wonderful nation in the most wonderful century previously known, they will see the name PAUL KRUGER writ large upon the page, and will read on, curious to know what manner of man this was who dared to thwart the empire whereon no sun has ever set for ages, and haply never will. How will the story run, the story of this historic character who died but last week? Will it tell of a peaceful, pious, patriotic old man, shepherding his flock of gentle Boers in the pastures wrested with toil and sweat from the thorny wilderness, and gazing, anxious but determined, at an unscrupulous invader who comes first with cozening words and bogus messages, and later with angry mien and many guns? Or will the narration be of a shrewd Man with a muck-rake, clothed in a little brief authority, permitting

a vaulting ambition to overleap itself, clothing his treacherous purposes with pious humbug and soft words of deceit, finally, unmasked, staggering humanity with a monstrous, foolish ultimatum that capped in sheer audacity the behaviour of AJAX defying the lightning? It is too soon to foretell the verdict of history. The prejudices of two years ago are dormant, not moribund. One who knew the late president of the late republic, and who, knowing him, loved the uncouth old peasant for qualities hidden beneath the rough exterior, was Mr. LEO WEINTHAL. Mr. CECIL RHODES, according to this gentleman, admired KRUGER, because, he said, he had like ambitions to those of RHODES himself, a Napoleonic coloniser, a thinker in continents, a dreamer of a Dutch Africa, as RHODES was a dreamer of an English Africa. Both great dreamers have trekked now to that bourne where sleep is dreamless—a fitting example for KOHALETH and his vanity of vanities! OOM PAUL, who was born October 10th, 1825, near Coleberg in Cape Colony, is described by his friend WEINTHAL as a man of peace, who regarded the mineral treasures of the Transvaal with loathing as the root of all evil, and hoped and strove only for a "pastoral republic." He was, he says, a man of prayer, and trust, and bravery, and of faithfulness to duty. "I saw PAUL KRUGER," says this friend of his, "nearly every day in that mouth of reverses, and 'I can honestly say that at no time did his many grand traits of character strike me more forcibly than during that trying period.' Well, the man is dead, and those who were not admirers will have delicacy about contradicting these eulogies. Hostility ends at the grave. To err is human, and we do not forget that his humanity was of a simple, superstitious sort. One of the firm beliefs of the old exile was that the earth is flat, and we fear the poor old man must have felt it flat indeed, in his last, declining years.

RUSSIA'S MOTLEY DIPLOMACY

(Daily Press, 19th July.)

That Russia having her hands full in Eastern Asia should try her best to keep on good terms with the European Powers is but natural—so natural, indeed, that any other course might well excite our wonderment. "The Devil was ill, the Devil a saint would be. The Devil got well, the devil a saint was he." That extraordinary section of the Press in England who are always on the look-out for mares' nests, think that they have discovered therein an opportunity of coming to "an understanding with Russia," as if the "confidence-trick" were a thing so altogether new that Bouverie Street and its purlieus had never heard of it. The British Government has announced that it has succeeded in making a convention with Russia with regard to hunting fur seal in Behring's Sea. It was of course to the mutual advantage of both countries that this understanding, which was a distinct advantage to both nations, and did not imply the surrender of any sovereign rights by either, should be brought about. It has been long enough in congestion to have satisfied the most dilatory of diplomatists, and apparently has been only retarded by some Russian Foreign Office formality; so long indeed had it slept that people had practically forgotten all about it. The Russian Government has likewise evinced unwonted speed in concluding an arrangement of tariffs with Germany; here was another thing which, entirely through the crabbedness of Russia, has been drag-

ging its interminable length through the Foreign Offices of both Powers. A year ago Germany was prepared to bow down very low—almost go on her marrow bones to Russia on this self-same subject; but then, of course, Germany was desirous of so ingratiating herself with her big neighbour that the latter should, at least, look with complacency while a second Sadowa was being enacted. Russia was disposed to rate her acquiescence at a figure that the commercially-minded German thought out of the question; now, of course, that for the nonce Russia is, in the language of the course, "out of it," her complacency has lost its market value, and she has had sufficient common sense to recognise this, and has made what she would like her admirers to believe a graceful concession; the advantages of which, moreover, are principally on her own side. The fact of the matter, as anyone who will have taken the pains to follow the recent industrial collapse in Russia will comprehend, is that temporarily Russia is in need of those very commodities which she is now to permit to be introduced at a lowered tariff. We may congratulate fairly and indifferently both nations on the result, without attaching any undue political importance to it.

Nor is the same complacent and self-sufficient sense of the gullibility of her neighbours absent from another convenient little arrangement which Russia is at the moment intent on making. Finding her hold on Manchuria weakening, and being desirous of so arranging affairs that whether heads or tails should turn up she may yet be the winner, she has been suggesting terms to China, which for naïveté and self-assurance might well win the championship amongst nations. Though a trifle more unblushing than ordinary, the new proposals have an unmistakable impress of the same stamp of semi-astuteness and semi-short-wittedness which we must now recognise as the peculiar trade mark of Muscovite ware. "Motley," shouted the melancholy JACQUES in admiration of a similar display of half-witted innocence, "is your only wear"; and "motley" indeed must we allow the diplomacy of Russia in this twentieth century to have become. Now, we take it TOUCHSTONE himself would have felt pretty well ashamed of himself had he attempted so feeble a diplomatic parody as suggested itself to the Russian Minister at Peking recently. We are wont to characterise Russian diplomacy as marked by exceeding astuteness, sometimes we add by talent; doubtless our comparison here is with our own. It is difficult to conceive a round dozen of other Ministers, each of whom is popularly presumed to represent the concentrated essence of statecraft, standing round and apparently accepting this blot on the scutcheon of the craft. Russia, says this latest professor of the confidence-trick, is about to evacuate Manchuria; would it not be well to take advantage of this latest instance of her disinterestedness while there is yet time? One would have thought that the veriest yokel making his first railway journey to town would have seen through such an innocent trick; yet the Ministers stand by, and do not even wince. Verily diplomacy is in an evil case; and rightly said that Swedish Chancellor: "Little thou knowest, my son, with what an absence of wisdom the world is governed." There are, of course, times when an arrangement with even Russia might be excusable, but that would only be possible when it was the interest of both to keep it; and that time unfortunately, as far as England is concerned, has not as yet arrived, nor is there visible any sign of its approach.

WHY RUSSIA BREAKS FAITH.

(Daily Press 20th July.)

The way to speak of Russian statesmanship, with its all too conspicuous failures to implement its pledges, has apparently been fixed by common consent as an uncomplimentary, an unsympathetic, and even a contemptuous way. The references to Russia that are nowadays couched in extenuatory terms are out of the way, few and far between. It will therefore be refreshing in the extreme, to those who may happen to be thirsting to be charitable, to discover in an essay by Dr. E. J. DILLON, in the *Contemporary Review* for June, a chapter that seems to supply an explanation, if not excuse, for the divagations of Russia betwixt her promises and her performances. It seems, according to this well-informed publicist, to be a defect due to constitution, rather than to character. The bad faith of Russia is a consequence of her lack of a Plenipotentiary, of a Parliament, and of a Cabinet. The powers of the Russian Foreign Minister are not the powers of the Foreign Secretary elsewhere. There is none of the coherence of the English Government about that of Russia; although the idea of a lively Opposition has no place at St Petersburg, there is no unanimity of aim as we understand it. Our State departments are interdependent: Russia's are independent: that is the difference. Thus, the Russian Foreign Minister may enter into an engagement with the representative of another Power, but it has no binding effect upon any other department whose interest may be implicated, and frequently the action taken by such other department, rather than actual bad faith in the giver of the pledge, has given rise to the angry, scornful denunciations to which, as applied to the Tsar's government, we have grown so accustomed. As Dr. DILLON puts it, "it is a mischievous mistake to lull the nation into a sense of security with the statement that it has received from 'Russia' this or that emphatic assurance, this or that solemn promise. The exact formula in all such cases should run: 'The Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, speaking for itself alone and without in any way circumscribing the action of the War Ministry, the Admiralty, or any other department of the Russian Empire, has undertaken, etc.' For the Russian Government is not a homogeneous body bound together by a sense of joint responsibility. It is composed of public servants of his Majesty the Tsar, each of whom conscientiously strives to further what he deems to be the interests of his Imperial Master in the way which he considers most efficacious, and without reference to the views, aims or obligations of his colleagues." In other words, the various departments of the Russian Government are like unto so many unregistered Chinese partners, and the inability of one to pay a hundred cents in the dollar is a matter of no concern to the other. It is a pity that the apologists for Russia did not make this clear in the opening stages of the entanglement with Japan. They kept assuring Japan that Russia was acting in good faith, and would be as good as her word, apparently unaware that this many-tongued and plausible Government was in a similar situation to the Siamese twins as they were represented by MARK TWAIN. One section signing the pledge, and the other getting drunk; DEXTER explaining his occupation of Manchuria as merely temporary, SINISTER making preparations to settle there and resist all efforts to remove him. Dr. DILLON thinks that no useful purpose would be served by

passing strictures upon this peculiar arrangement, and it is extremely unlikely that any Russian diplomat would be eager to make a change. Its possibilities in the way of excuses, and explanations, and safe purveyance of political pie-crust are too numerous to allow so convenient an arrangement to be lightly set aside. Indeed, we are told that the mere suggestion of any reform of that kind is "looked upon with extreme disfavour." The formation of a Ministerial Cabinet was one of LOUIS MELIKOFF's proposals that was approved by TSAR ALEXANDER II., and it was one with other flashes of Imperial commonsense that, before and since, have been quietly shelved in the bureaucratic interests. In view of these, it is difficult to agree with Dr. DILLON that the Tsar *de jure* all powerful, is so *de facto*. "The promises made by the Tsar himself," he says, "have been uniformly kept." If that be so, it was the duty of the "all-powerful" Tsar to see that the promises of the Foreign Office, made in his name and for him, were kept. Otherwise, being all powerful, he is laid open to a charge of sheltering himself behind this very peculiar arrangement referred to, and so discounting the merit of the few undertakings carried into effect. It may be "his word is better than parchment treaties," but if he permits the parchment treaties of his representatives to be worthless, his best could be bettered with advantage.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

(Daily Press, 21st July.)

Wherever two or three are gathered together, there must Law be in the midst of them. It is one of the inventions born of gregarious humanity's necessity. Its evolution, from phratry law and tribal law to national law, is patent. International law has been evolved, but not yet perfected, from the world's shrinkage, from the greater frequency of contact of nation with nation. It is designed to meet the imperative need referred to, the need for mutual concessions. Whether it be nation and nation, or only man and wife, there has to be, if the wheels of life are to run with any smoothness, a good deal of "give and take." As we have said, international law has not yet attained its evolutionary acme. Ancient as it is in principle, it is as yet rawly new as to development. There are so few established precedents applicable to the *fin de siècle* problems constantly cropping up; so many moot points with no final authority to settle them, that the definitions recorded are still regarded as more academic than legislative. Thus, when in the Red Sea Russia demonstrates her notion of the "give and take" principle by giving great provocation and taking the mails from neutral vessels, men speak of international law, without quite knowing the locality of the international law courts. The question of the status of these "volunteer" or privateer cruisers of hers, as well as that of their passage through the Dardanelles, must be settled between the Powers, Turkey, and the offending nation. It is governed by the Treaty of Berlin, and resolves itself, apparently, more into a question of fact. It is the definition of contraband around which the knottiest problems have been congregating; and yet in molesting the mails, Russia has not confined herself, it would appear, to searching for such cargo, nor to contentment when it did not happen to be discovered. The carriage of despatches is not closely analogous to the conveyance of contraband cargo, although in the text books the branch of international law dealing with it is sometimes classified as, and entitled, "Analogues

of Contraband." Neutral vessels are, of course, expected not to carry despatches vital to the conduct of the campaign; and it is very little use pleading that the carrier was not cognisant of the contents of his mail bag. The stoppage of despatches is so essential a factor in modern war that every latitude has been accorded to belligerents in this respect. The neutral carrier of letters carries out his task at his own peril, and his knowledge of the nature of his charge is constructively determined. That is to say, his knowledge of the destination of the despatches is considered to be knowledge of their nature, and of recognition of his own risk in taking them. Supposing the Nippon Yusen Kaisha continued to carry the communications between the Japanese Government and its representatives abroad, as it may be assumed that subsidised line did in time of peace, Russia would be obviously correct in seizing all it could catch, and it would be just as patently unfair for neutral vessels to carry duplicate despatches, and thus rob Russia of the success she had otherwise obtained by capturing the enemy's despatches. Lord STOWELL's ruling in the *Atlanta* case would be applicable. On the face of it, it might be, and Russia appears to think it is, applicable to-day. But the same learned judge has established another definition, based upon an important distinction between despatches and ordinary correspondence. In the *Caroline* case, despatches were being carried from the ambassador of one of the belligerents, resident in a neutral State, to his own country, and Lord STOWELL emphasised the distinction that exists between an executive officer of the Government, conducting its affairs (and including, we suppose, its wars), and a representative residing in a neutral State for the usual purpose of sustaining amicable relations between his country and such neutral. The question of destination, and source, again enters, to determine the presumption as to the nature of the correspondence. Russia's right to examine any or all ships on the high seas cannot be disputed. It is the incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of any warring Power; but the legality of these recent Russian confiscations of neutral mail bags is seriously called in question. If the mails from Europe are to be counted as contraband cargo, or as bellicose despatches, Russia might as well be permitted to stop the mails between London and Canada, which, very likely, carry an occasional letter calculated to foster pro-Japanese sympathy in North America. Such a letter could be construed into a military despatch, for there has been about as much fighting for sympathy in this war as there has been for Port Arthur. In the China seas, and the Sea of Japan, there is much more likelihood of a pregnant despatch being found, but somehow the Red Sea is regarded as healthier by Russian naval men. They may be safer there, but the energy they are displaying over the mail bags can serve no useful purpose, and it is, moreover, even from the Russian point of view, "had business."

The first Speech Day of the recently-opened Medhurst College, at Shanghai, was on the 12th inst. The College, which is the first and only British missionary boarding school in Shanghai, is named after Dr. Medhurst, the first Protestant missionary in Central China, who arrived in Shanghai sixty years ago. It was opened last March, and now has forty-four boarders. It is under the charge of the Rev. H. L. W. Bevan, M.A., of the London Missionary Society; Mrs. Bevan, the Revs. E. Box and W. N. Bittan; and four Chinese teachers are also on the staff.

MAN-TRAPS AT SEA.

(Daily Press, 22nd July.)

The dozen modern authorities on international law have almost as little to say on the new and unpleasant fashion of mine-laying as had their thrice twelve predecessors, to whom, of course, it was unknown. Not one of them, we presume, ever had to consider the ethics of mine-laying as it is being conducted by the Russians in this present war, a reflection, which, to the discredit of a humane age, seems to go some way to justify that reactionary expression—the "good old times." We hasten, here and now, to dissociate ourselves from the few who have charged the Russians, in this connection, with malice propense; but if the news, or rather the rumour, embodied in our Tientsin telegram yesterday morning prove to be a truth, it will go far to emphasise the complaint that civilisation has against Russia on account of her criminal recklessness in sowing the seas with such deadly destructive obstacles. It is beside the question where these mines were originally deposited; whether they were planted in the high seas outside the limits in which (we think without just reason) some of the commentators have agreed their bestowal was permissible; or whether they have drifted thither contrary to the intent and purpose of their artificers. That they were and are where they had no business to be is a statement amply confirmed by the notifications of the Chinese Imperial Customs. It is a practice pregnant with danger at all times to non-combatants having business in the vicinity; but conducted within understood limits, there does not seem to be any opening at present for effective protest. As the Russians have been doing, it is murderous, but it is not war. It is almost as if one of the gladiators in the arena, enraged by his inability to catch his opponent, were "running amok" among the spectators. The object of laying these mines, as understood in the beginning, was to do damage to the blockading ships, a proper enough design, so far as the laws of war go, and one at which no one, not even the Japanese, could cavil. Neutrals have been notified, as is required by the practice of England and the United States, that certain waters were unsafe for navigation; but such notices were never intended to clear the traffic from all the waters that cover the earth in this hemisphere. It will hardly be disputed that the unfortunate crew of the peaceful *Hipsang* (assuming for the occasion the lamentable fact) came under the category of "persons upon whom" the incidence of belligerent pressure has "been generally deemed illegitimate." Transfer the incident from the Yellow to the Baltic Sea; suppose these mines to be floating there; what would the governments of Sweden and Denmark not have to say about them? The mere suggestion of such a possibility converts it from a subject of argument to a matter of conviction. If soft-nosed bullets are to be considered impermissible, on the ground that they cause suffering to the enemy disproportionate to their military advantages, with how much more reason should these mines be tabooed, when the probability of death and damage to neutrals is made so clearly apparent? Especially is that so when they are distributed with the seeming promiscuity and indifference to results that have characterized their use in the Russo-Japanese war. It is far from being our intention or desire to encourage or enhance the storm of British indignation and resentment sure to be aroused by such news as was contained in our telegrams of yesterday morning. The high-handed doings in the Red Sea were

enough, supposing (as we would fain hope) the *Hipsang* crew escape that shocking fate, to inflame the bosoms of our countrymen. Let all excuses be made for the carnageous conduct of this war; but let its horrors be remembered, that future Hague conferences, inspired by an acclamatory world, may have courage to denounce and abolish altogether such unsportsmanlike engines. The old-fashioned man-traps, the gins set for poachers, had, like these mines, a legitimate objective; but their cruelty, and their source of danger to those against whom they were not directed, led to their legal forbiddance and desuetude. Who would not like to see these floating man-traps share similar treatment?

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

(*Daily Press*, 18th July.)

The official correspondence laid on the table of the Legislative Council this week disclosed that the Canton officials who instigated or connived at a violation of Hongkong territory by compassing the murder of a man in Des Vaux Road more than a year ago, in order to secure monetary rewards, have been punished and the Viceroy has apologised to the Hongkong Government. So far so good. But what is being done with regard to the more flagrant case of the murder of a Reformer in Gage Street, committed as far back as 1901? When one of the gang was arrested and tried in the Supreme Court in May of last year evidence was given to the effect that each member of the gang received from the Cantonese authorities monetary rewards alleged to amount to \$2,000 each, and buttons of the fifth rank. A military mandarin in command of the Guard at Canton organised the murder, and a captain of a Chinese gunboat also took a leading part in the affair. Six men in all were concerned so that if the statements made in the Supreme Court were true, a sum of at least \$12,000 was paid out of the Canton treasury for the murder. It may not be an incorrect assumption that the amount was still larger, as the two leading spirits doubtless required a bigger reward than their tools who carried the plot into effect. This is a case in which the Government ought not to be satisfied with a formal apology and the punishment of the officials concerned. The public awaits with interest some information as to the demands made by the Government by way of reparation for so outrageous a violation of our territory. The public, however, must be patient. It has taken more than a year to reach a settlement of the Des Vaux Road affair, and Heaven only knows how long it will take to exact the more onerous reparation which the circumstances in the other case call for. I do not imagine for one moment that the Government can have lost sight of this case.

It is highly satisfactory to learn that His Majesty the King has given his assent to the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council in April last reserving to the European population the Peak district as a residential area. The measure is a timely one. True, Chinese competition for Peak residences has not yet arisen, but when we look back over the last ten years or so and note the intrusion of Chinese into the district which the Ordinances of 1888 were supposed to reserve to the European community we shall find ample justification for the Ordinance which has now by Royal assent been proclaimed. But, if the Chinese have practically absorbed the district below, reserved for Europeans by the Ordinances of 1888, what guarantee can there be that the Peak district will not in time succumb to a similar fate? In conversation I have heard that question put more than once. The answer is that the Ordinances of 1888 did not expressly prohibit Chinese from occupying tenements in the reservation area, but it was thought sufficient at the time to prohibit the building of Chinese tenements in that district and to frame precautions against the overcrowding of non-Chinese tenements. The Ordinance reserving the Peak for Europeans makes it unlawful for any owner, lessee, tenant or other occupier of any land or building within the Hill district to let the

same for the purpose of residence by any but non-Chinese, or to permit any but non-Chinese to reside on or in such land or building. The Governor in Council has the power to exempt any Chinese from the operation of the Ordinance on such terms as he may think fit, but this seems to indicate that the framers of the ordinance had in mind temporary residence only, and there is very little likelihood, I think, that the new ordinance will be suffered to become a dead letter.

The question of compulsory registration of Chinese partnerships, which has recently cropped up again, has been a subject of much discussion for many years past. As far back as 1874 it was raised by the Chinese themselves, the native community petitioning the Government to introduce legislation. An Ordinance was drafted, and although it met with the approval of the Chinese community, the Government declined to submit it to the consideration of the Legislative Council. The Government doubted in the first place whether the measure would achieve its object. It was found that the capitalists did not live in the Colony as a rule, and it was considered impracticable to follow them or their property. The Government also took the view that it would be legislating for a few whose aim was virtually the destruction of competition, as such "espionage" would have the effect of checking those combinations amongst the Chinese residing at Canton, Amoy and elsewhere which are calculated to stimulate and strengthen their trade at Hongkong; and finally the Government urged that any interference whatever with the freedom of trade would be at variance with the general policy of the Government. But the matter was in succeeding years again and again pressed upon the attention of the Government by Chinese merchants and by the General Chamber of Commerce, with the result that a Committee of Inquiry was appointed in 1901. The Committee unanimously decided (though for different reasons) that it would be inadvisable to introduce legislation whether penal or disabling. This was less than three years ago, and I am afraid Sir William Goodman's wishes are not likely to be soon gratified. Sir Thomas Jackson, whose opinion on such a question must carry great weight, told the Committee that it would be far better to leave things as they are. "One would rather know 'he said,' what amount the firm is worth than know the names of the partners." But seeing that there is and always has been a feeling among a not unimportant section of the Chinese community in favour of registration, would it not be a step in the right direction if the Chinese Chamber of Commerce were to encourage the advertising of partnerships?

When the recent attack was made on Tai O Village, Lantau Island, the villagers were in a "mortal funk" until the arrival of Sergt. Floyd. Headed by the *fanquai*, however, they picked up wonderful courage and proceeded at once to load their ancient—very ancient—muzzle-loading cannon. The guns were charged with coarse powder and slugs of any metal that came along. After the fuse—one of those things that the Chinese light their pipes with—had done its work at the touch-hole and the weapon had belched forth into space, the ceremony of sponging and re-loading followed. "It was too funny for words," said an eye witness. The villagers certainly had never heard the good old maxim about 'altitude being the art of gunnery'. Their sole idea seemed to be to make a noise to frighten off the pirates, and they aimed at nothing in particular. The attacking party, apparently, had just about the same amount of pluck as the defenders. When the police boat put off they deserted their junks and took to the hills. The crew, two in number, of the only boat that kept to the waves was captured. If the men had stuck together they might have given pause to the police. Numbers certainly, were in their favour, and some of them were armed with revolvers.

The pirates, by the way, are said to be representatives of the Triad Society. This Society, of course, requires funds to carry on its interminable political campaign against the Manchu Dynasty, and if the people will not contribute with loyal alacrity, these gentry feel bound to call and collect. That this is a common

practice in South China is common knowledge. The Triads can hardly claim much sympathy when they extend their terrorising into British territory, and their criminal character and methods are against regarding them as "reformers." The funds they "collect," apparently, are at present being devoted to the carrying on of the Kwangsi Rebellion. Mr. W. Farmer's little affair at Macao is still green in our memory. It was the same set of men, probably, who tried to "collect taxes" from him under the alternative threat of burning down his hotel.

In the outlying villages around Hongkong the sight of a European visitor does not generally cause much commotion among the Chinese nowadays such as used to be the case. Yet there are one or two places a white man cannot even now go without getting a tail of gutter-snipes and dogs following at his heels. One of the worst villages in this respect is Apichau, opposite Aberdeen, the residents of which have not taken kindly to British rule and police patrol. A party of Europeans who visited the village last week were subjected to as much unwelcome attention as though they had been monstrosities, and were escorted back to their boat by about half a hundred yelling street urchins who shouted out all kinds of abuse and unsavoury remarks regarding the visitors. A little summary correction administered by the police would have a salutary effect on such offenders if they could be caught in the act.

The servant question still remains to be solved. That Chinese "boys" prefer bachelor establishments to those of married people is accounted for by the fact that the fairer sex know considerably more about housekeeping than their husbands or bachelor friends. Most servants at Hongkong are engaged under terms requiring them to "chow" themselves, but when they cater for bachelors their masters' meat when cooked is very, very much smaller than in its raw state. The ways Hongkong servants have of "squeezing" are too numerous for detail, as many bachelors find out to their cost. Sometimes they are obliged to abandon housekeeping for the less homely boarding-house existence. The latest idea of the "boy" is that there is nothing felonious in "borrowing" his master's shirt. Such conduct requires some sort of adjective, however.

Something really ought to be done in the way of reducing Chinese signboards. These great swinging planks, so common at almost all parts of the City, might with advantage be replaced by neat business notices in European style. During typhoons Chinese signboards are blown about the thoroughfares, rendering the streets extremely dangerous for wayfarers. English towns once, not very long ago either, were, like those of the Celestial Empire at present, largely composed of narrow streets where dangerous signboards, etc. were the rule, and it was for similar reasons that they disappeared. They constitute a trespass on the public sidewalk; must they always be at Hongkong?

I have often heard it asserted that Europeans who come to China pick up native swearwords with more avidity than they do the ordinary domestic colloquial. The same thing might be said of the Chinese with regard to their adoption of English words of that description. I have met Chinese who have shown a command of this sort of language that no Billingsgate fishwife need be ashamed of (!) But the other day at Blake Pier I heard a row between a sampan man and his Chinese passenger which surpassed all my previous experience in such things. The quarrel was about the fare. Both disputants were masters of abuse. They cursed each other volubly in Chinese until they had exhausted their vocabularies and then they started in with English and really I never before got such a vivid idea of the number of expletives we have in the English language.

Is not the statement made in the "Scientific Miscellany" a week ago, that tomatoes are the natural food of mosquitoes, not in some sort a reflection upon the inhabitants of Hongkong? It cannot be respectful to refer to them as tomatoes.

BANYAN.

THE WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

MAILS SEIZED IN THE RED SEA.

LONDON, 18th July.

The Russian volunteer cruisers, patrolling the Red Sea, have caused a sensation by seizing two well known mail packets. The *Petersburg* seized the P. & O. s.s. *Malacca*, bound to Japan, and brought her to Suez. In the other case, the *Smolensk* overhauled the N. D. L. s.s. *Prinz Heinrich*, also Japan-wards bound, and confiscated the mails.

LONDON, 19th July.

The Japanese mails, taken from the N.D.L. s.s. *Prinz Heinrich* by the Russian volunteer cruiser *Smolensk* have been returned. The P. & O. s.s. *Persia*, the s.s. *Woodcock*, and the s.s. *Dalmatia* were also stopped in the Red Sea by the Russians. The Nagasaki mails were taken out of the *Persia*, and confiscated. The Mediterranean fleet has left for Alexandria. It is expected that some of the vessels will be detached for policing the mail route, as two more volunteers are reported ordered to leave Odessa for the purpose of overhauling British vessels.

JAPANESE CAPTURE A STEAMER.

SHANGHAI, 19th July.

The steamer *Peiping* has been captured by the *Hongkong Maru*, and has been sent to Japan in charge of a prize crew.

HONGKONG STORES SEIZED BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, 20th July.

The action of Russia in the Red Sea continues to give grave offence. The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* has been ordered to Sebastopol, although it is certain that the 300 tons of ammunition on board were government stores for Hongkong. Another Russian warship has passed the Dardanelles, and it is reported that the German steamer *Sambia* has been seized in the Red Sea. Chartering has quite ceased in the meantime. The American Government maintains a watchful attitude, and there are indications of strong British action.

IN MINE-SOWN SEAS.

TIENTSIN, 20th July.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's steamer *Hipsang*, which left Newchwang for Chefoo, is four days overdue. There is a rumour that she has struck one of the mines known to be floating in the Gulf. The steamer *Pechili* is out searching for her.

BRITAIN DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RELEASE.

COUNTRY UNANIMOUS.

LONDON, 21st July.

Great Britain yesterday officially demanded the immediate release of the captured steamer *Malacca*, informing Russia of the very serious situation involved by persisting in her action with respect thereto. The country is calm, and absolutely unanimous that the Government should insist upon this demand. The House of Commons sat twenty-six hours. The Finance Bill was forward.

LATER.

The *Malacca* left Port Said to-day. It is supposed she has been taken to Libau. The Malta fleet has sailed under sealed orders.

[This, it must be admitted, is ominous. It is devoutly to be hoped that Russia will close the incident by yielding the point; but those who read "between the lines" fear that Russia is by no means averse to involving another Power in the war. The idea is that, foreseeing defeat,

Russia prefers it to be remembered as the accomplishment of a coalition, rather than of one Power.—Ed.]

LONDON, 20th July.

The authorities at Port Said are detaining the P. & O. steamer *Malacca* which the Russians intended taking to Sebastopol as a prize.

[It is probable that this means facilities for departure were withheld, such as coal. The Egyptian Government could hardly "detain" her.—Ed.]

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

VOLUNTEER CRUISERS BUSY.

LONDON, 13th July.

Reuter's Agency at Perm wires that the British steamer *Menclaus* reports that she and the S.S. *Crewe Hall* were stopped on the 11th instant, south of Jeddah by the *Petersburg* with eight guns on deck. The cruiser detained the steamers four hours, overhauling their papers, and then steamed away northward.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL IMMINENT.

LONDON, 14th July.

A St. Petersburg communication from the general staff says that Admiral Alexieff's Military staff reports from Japanese sources that the Japanese attacked the positions at Port Arthur on the night of the 10th instant, and were repulsed with losses so enormous that they are difficult to calculate, but are estimated at 30,000. A previous unofficial report to the same effect stated that the losses were due to Russian mines.

LATER.

The report of the slaughter of 30,000 Japanese in a recent assault on Port Arthur is regarded in St. Petersburg rather as the means of softening the fall of Port Arthur which is said to be imminent.

STOPPING OUR LETTERS.

LONDON, 17th July.

Two Russian Volunteer cruisers and a torpedoer are cruising in the Red Sea, looking, it is believed, for a particular steamer bound for Japan. The British newspapers are raising an outcry against the double character of the cruisers, which passed the Dardanelles under the commercial, and are now flying the Naval flag and stopping British vessels. The *Petersburg* (one of the cruisers) has seized the P. & O. s.s. *Malacca*, bound for Yokohama, in the Red Sea, and is now conveying her to Suez, and the *Smolensk* (the other cruiser) has boarded the German Mail Steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, compelling her to surrender 31 sacks of letters and 25 sacks of parcels for Japan. The German Government is awaiting explanations, but the Government Press is already minimising the matter.

A BIG ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, 19th July.

General Kuropatkin reports that General Keller attacked the Japanese positions around Motienling and was repulsed. The Russian force consisted of 18 battalions, exclusive of reserves, and attacked in three columns; finding, however, that the enemy was in an overwhelmingly superior force they retired. The Japanese then attacked them. Fighting began at 11 on the night of the 16th and continued until 3 p.m. on the 17th instant. The Russian casualties were at least one thousand.

THE "MALACCA."

LONDON, 19th July.

The *Malacca* has arrived at Suez flying the Russian Naval flag, commanded by Russian Naval officers and worked by a Russian crew.

SENSATIONAL RUMOURS.

LONDON, 19th July.

Sensational rumours of international complications owing to the Russian seizures in the Red Sea are sending Consols down. These rumours are without foundation, but it is understood that Great Britain has approached the signatories of the Treaty of Paris with the view of insisting that Russia defines the status of the Volunteer cruisers still in the Black Sea. Great Britain may claim demurrage and compensation for seizures already made, but proposes to confine action to the future.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

RUSSIANS REPULSED AT MOTIENLING.

TOKYO, 18th July, 2.20 p.m.

"General Kuroki reports that under cover of a thick fog at 3 a.m. on the 17th instant the Keller Commandant of the Russian Army Corps, with about two divisions, commenced a fierce attack at Motienling and the adjacent positions occupied by part of our Army. The latter made a stubborn resistance, repulsing the enemy on all sides, and pursued as far Kunkapatzu. Our casualties are under investigation."

WAR ITEMS.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Tokyo, 17th July.—Three successful skirmishes slightly to the east of Liaoyang and north of the Liaoyang highroad are reported. The Japanese damage was slight, and some captures were made. The situation on the Liaoyang highroad is unchanged. It is reported that our army has proceeded to a point 7½ miles from Liaoyang and cut off General Kuropatkin's retreat. Chefoo, 17th July.—A traveller from the North states that on Friday last heavy firing was intermittently heard in the direction of Tashichiao.—(N.-C. Daily News).

The N.-C. Daily News Tokyo telegrams of the 12th inst. say that the Russian fire upon the pursuing Japanese was silenced at 3 p.m. yesterday. The total casualties are not yet known. Major-General Koizumi received a bullet wound in the hip. It is stated in well-informed circles that the capture of Kaiping so easily was probably due to the earlier retirement of the Russians in the direction of Tashichiao, owing to the pressure of the Takushan landing force. The evacuation of Kaiping the night before the decisive battle apparently implies that the Russians intend to make a stand at Tashichiao, where they are hurriedly strengthening their defences. No battle is expected at Liaoyang before Tashichiao and Haicheng are taken, but meanwhile General Kuroki is closely pressing Liaoyang. The taking of Tashichiao will make Yinkou (Newchwang) untenable, while the taking of Haicheng will make the defence of Liaoyang more difficult.

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

A special telegram from Shanghai, in the *Straits Times* of the 12th inst., says.—It is reported that the Japanese expect to capture Port Arthur by the end of July. The foreign attachés who are to be permitted to witness the final assault upon the stronghold are leaving Japan for the scene on the 20th inst. Non-Russian refugees that have arrived at Chefoo report that the belief is current at Port Arthur that, if the place is not relieved before October, the garrison will be compelled to surrender by that date.

The defenders are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Baltic Squadron. The ships that have been repaired there since February are found to be unable to withstand the strain of an actual engagement. Moreover there is a great shortage of ammunition. The Japanese and Russian outposts around Port Arthur are now facing each other with only 500 yards between them. On the 10th inst. 70 women arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur. There are fifty more there who are unwilling to face the sea voyage in junks. The sale of intoxicants at Port Arthur has been prohibited.

IN SOUTH-EASTERN MANCHURIA.

The Japanese occupied Chingchang on the 6th inst, north-east of Saimachi, without loss, driving away 300 Russian cavalry. On the 5th inst. the Japanese repulsed 1,300 Russian cavalry who appeared in the vicinity of the north of Fengshuiling. The Japanese had four killed and three wounded.

RUSSIAN CRUISER DAMAGED.

Torpedo-boat No. 58 torpedoed the Russian cruiser *Askold* off Port Arthur on the night of the 8th. Owing to fog, the Japanese were unable to make certain of the result, but they believe that the *Askold* was more or less damaged.

SEA-FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

The ironclad *Poltava*, and the cruisers *Bayan*, *Diana*, *Novik*, and *Pallada*, with two gunboats and seven destroyers, led by a number of clearing ships, emerged from Port Arthur on the morning of the 9th as far as Lungwangtang. The Japanese destroyers exchanged fire with them for the purpose of obstructing the clearing operations. A portion of the third fighting division engaged the enemy off Siaopingtao. At 4 p.m. the Russians retired into the harbour.—This was telegraphed to the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 11th inst.

ANOTHER VIEW.

It is reported that the Russians have re-occupied the position to the east of Port Arthur recently captured by the Japanese, says the Chefoo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*. One battalion of infantry attacked the position, and was assisted by the second-class cruiser *Novik* and the gunboats *Gilyak*, *Bobr*, *Greniastchy* and *Otvazny*, whose shells forced the Japanese to retire. The Japanese fleet subsequently appeared, but was unable to prevent the Russian warships regaining the harbour.

PRISONERS.

The Tehlisz prisoners, 339 in number, have arrived at Matsuyama, where there are now about 900 in all. Among the last batch there are 94 wounded.

PUZZLING EVERYBODY.

Military experts in London, says a correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, are puzzled by the conflicting accounts received as to the latest progress of the armies in Manchuria.

CHEFOO'S SOURCE OF NEWS.

It is alleged that a Russian destroyer has made its way from Port Arthur to Newchwang, carrying intelligence. Rumour also states that secret correspondence is still held between Port Arthur and Chefoo by means of junks. There is certainly some avenue of intelligence.

MINES.

The Russian ships are suspected of having laid mechanical mines off Wonsan during their stay there on the 30th ult. while the torpedoes were at work in the harbour. That would be, says the *Japan Mail*, another interesting operation from an international point of view.

THREE PORT ARTHUR FORTS TAKEN.

Telegrams to the *Times of India* on June 30th say it was unofficially reported in Tokyo that the Japanese had captured three of Port Arthur's south-eastern defences. It was an all day fight, and began with an artillery duel. Forty Russians and a hundred Japanese killed. Two guns captured.

WAR FLOTSAM.

Seven corpses of Japanese and two carcasses of horses, evidently from the ill-fated transports, were washed up on the coast of Tottori prefecture during Sunday and Monday last, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 8th instant.

MORE MINES.

The U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai has received telegraphic information of five mines and two derelict junks adrift in various parts of the Gulf of Pechili.

KURQPATKIN'S PLANS.

A Tokyo telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 13th inst. said: The Russian main line now extend from Tashihochiao to Haicheng and Liaoyang, along the railway.

It is considered not improbable that the Russians at Tashihochiao will again fall back to concentrate between Anshantien and Liaoyang, where there are semi-permanent defences in existence, with the view of having a big battle-field, where the Russian flanks will not be menaced by sundry Japanese columns.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BRITISH COLLIER.

A private telegram received at Shanghai

July 14th from Chefoo reported that the C. E. and M. Company's str. *Haiping* had been captured by the Japanese.

THOSE FLOATING MINES.

Why do we read that "the 'X.Y.Z.' passed a floating mine, latitude and longitude so and so?" asks Mr. A. L. Anderson in the *N.-C. Daily News*. Why is it that the captain of the steamer, who in nine cases out of ten would risk lives and lose time to rescue a few shipwrecked natives, does not expend a little time, and without risk, destroy that which an hour later may cost a hundred people their lives? It would surely be very simple to approach the "X.Y.Z." as near as 100 yards to the mine and with the rifles which nearly all the coast boats carry fire at it until two or three perforations in the envelope admit the water and sink the mine. In the unlikely event of the explosion of the fulminate by a jar or contact, the ship at 100 yards' distance would be in no danger—or even at 50 yards, if bow on. I feel sure that the ordinary rifle bullet would pierce $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ " soft iron at 100 yards' distance, and the envelopes are not thicker than that. In the improbable event of there being no fire-arms on board, or of the weather being too rough to permit of accurate shooting, a log of wood or bundle of dunnage at the end of 75 or 80 fathoms of rope could be veered astern and by a quick change of helm made to explode the mine.

THE "KAIMON'S" FATE.

A dispatch reached the Imperial Headquarters from Admiral Togo stating that while working on special service on the 5th instant, the gunboat *Kaimon* during a dense fog struck a mine laid by the enemy outside Taliwan, and sank. Most of the crew were saved. Commander Takahashi, Chief Gunner Matsushita, and 19 men were missing. Commander Takahashi ordered the crew to leave the vessel, but refused to leave himself, despite the entreaties of the officers and men under his command. He remained on the bridge to the last, and appears to have gone down with the ship.

The *Kaimon* was a gun-boat of 1,367 tons, with a speed of 12 knots. She was built in 1882. Her complement was 230 men.

PORT ARTHUR DATE FIXED.

Mr. F. Hori, of Shanghai, writing to the *Daily News* on the 12th, concludes:

I, as a Japanese, may not be in a proper position to judge such a case, but judging by common-sense, would it not yet be absurd to suppose that General Nogi has sent more than 28,000 men to the front for the preparatory operation of the general attack on Port Arthur which, as your Tokyo telegram hinted, and I myself also have been informed from a reliable source, will not be commenced until after about ten days?"

FALLEN BACK.

There are now very few traces of Russians in the direction of Yingkou, says the *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent on the 12th.

MORE TORPEDOING.

This Tokyo telegram appeared in the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 13th:—The sixth torpedo flotilla, approaching the booms outside Port Arthur last night, torpedoed a first-class cruiser of the *Diana* type (6,630 tons), but the result was not ascertained. The Japanese suffered no loss.

NOGI'S ASSIGNMENT.

The actual reduction of Port Arthur has been confided to General Nogi's army, which has landed on the peninsula south of General Oku's position, and considerably nearer Port Arthur.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

A special cable from the *Pioneer's* correspondent, dated London, 7th July, says that General Khilkoff states that General Kuropatkin is receiving daily reinforcements of 4,500 men.

THE "SADO-MARU."

The *Sado-maru*, which was one of the transports recently torpedoed by the Vladivostok Squadron, was docked on the 11th inst. at the Mitsu Bishi Yard, Nagasaki. The steamer has a large hole in her side amidships as the result of the torpedo.

PRESSING IN

It is learnt that the Japanese have already occupied Hsuangtaikou on the west side of Port Arthur, says the *N.-C. Daily News* Tokyo correspondent on the 19th inst.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY THREATENED.

The Foreign Office at Peking, acting under instructions of the Empress Dowager, recently applied to M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, asking that measures be taken to put a stop to the violence of the Russian troops, when retreating from the field of battle. It was alleged that the retreating troops would violate women and plunder the Chinese houses which they passed. M. Lessar is reported to have taken no notice of the protest, and the Government issued instructions to its representative at St. Petersburg, ordering him to apply to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to instruct Viceroy Alexeieff to take immediate measures for the suppression of the outrages. The Chinese Government impressed upon its Ambassador the fact that the question had close relations to the neutrality of China.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 19th instant in the Council Chamber. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, F. H. MAY, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL VILLIERS HATTON, C.B. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. A. W. BREWIN (Registrar General).

Hon. Captain L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. R. SHEWAN.

Hon. GERSHOM STEWART.

Hon. W. J. GRESSON.

Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Clerk of Councils).

Absent—Hon. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION TO SISTERS' QUARTERS.

There was laid on the table the following report of Proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 12th July (the Director of Public Works presiding):—

The Chairman explained that, in view of the large rent which has to be paid for "Stowford," the property of Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, in the neighbourhood, at present utilised for housing the sisters, and the excessive repairs necessary from time to time, it was considered inadvisable to extend the lease, which expires on 30th April, 1905, beyond one year from that date, and to consider the desirability of erecting a wing to the present hospital staff quarters, especially as accommodation for a larger staff has become necessary. He now submitted a plan showing an extension to the present staff quarters which was estimated would cost \$26,000 and would meet present requirements.—Sir Paul Chater stated that this was the scheme that was promised by the Government to the Jubilee Fund subscribers and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the house for the nursing sisters, and that, although he was in accord with the suggestion of extension of accommodation for Government nurses if it was required, before he agreed to the arrangement proposed he would like to have matters explained and the position cleared up.—With the consent of the other members the Chairman withdrew the plan and informed them that he would submit Sir Paul Chater's remarks to the Government and ask for an explanation of the position.

PRESERVATION OF WILD BIRDS AND GAME.

The first item on the Orders of the Day was the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Wild Birds and Game Preservation Ordinance, 1885.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—This Bill, Sir, is hardly ready yet, and I would ask leave to withdraw it in the meantime.

This was agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1899. He said—The object of this Bill is, I think, sufficiently well shown in the sections embodied therein. It provides for the immediate discharge from custody of a person committed for trial in cases where the Attorney-General declines to file an indictment against him. It means that a man gets out of gaol sooner than under the present system in cases where there is no intention to take actual proceedings against him in the Supreme Court.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill and considered it clause by clause.

On the Council resuming,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-four Dollars and forty-one Cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1903. He said—This is the usual Supplementary Appropriation Bill, and any questions which may be asked in regard to any of the items will be answered in the Finance Committee in the usual course.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved that the Bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Finance Committee (the Colonial Secretary taking the chair), and considered the Bill in detail, as follows:—

Pensions	\$26,303.08
Governor and Legislature	1,158.95
Treasury	1,244.79
Post Office	26,362.27
Registrar-General's Department	1,921.21
Harbour Master's Department	3,108.51
Judicial and Legal Departments	2,116.47
Land Court, New Territory	1,041.51
Magistracy	706.30
Transport	11,848.84
Miscellaneous Services	32,922.63
Public Works Recurrent	92,777.98

Ordinary Expenditure	\$201,512.54
Public Works Extraordinary	130,111.87

Total Supplementary Votes..... \$331,624.41

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I think to the best of my recollection the sum required on this occasion is very much smaller than it used to be in the old days. I think we might go through the items one by one, and any question in regard to them the Colonial Treasurer will be very pleased to answer.

All the items were passed without question.

On the Council resuming, the COLONIAL SECRETARY, addressing His Excellency (who had resumed the chair) said—Sir, I have honour to report that we have decided to recommend the passing of this Bill. I therefore beg to move that in the ordinary course we proceed to discuss the Bill in Committee of the Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee and considered the Bill item by item.

On the Council resuming,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—Sir, if there is no objection, and as there has been no amendment to the Bill, I beg to move that it be read a third time and passed.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

A notification was published on July 8th stating that there is a rock in Colombo Harbour near the shore, on the southward of the graving dock, over which there is only ten feet of water. It is at present marked with a red barrel buoy. Vessels making use of this portion of the harbour are warned accordingly.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 18th July.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CALENDAR.

There were down for trial six cases implicating twelve persons. In one case the charge was attempted murder; there were also three charges of bribery, one of armed robbery, and one of robbery.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lam King, Cheong Wing, and Chan Sui were charged with having on 10th June, at Mongkok, Kowloon, assaulted a married woman named Laung Lau Lin and her daughter Li I Mui, and stolen from them a quantity of jewellery and \$16 odd in money.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. Bruce Shepherd, V. E. Kuster, A. Bryer, A. S. D. Cousland, A. Bryson, G. Gittins, and F. Campbell.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Sir Henry S. Berkeley (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), conducted the prosecution. In his opening statement he said that the robbery and assault took place about eleven o'clock in the forenoon in a house on the top floor of No. 71, Station Street, occupied by the woman and her daughter. While they were in the house they heard someone knocking at the door. The woman opened the door, whereupon the three prisoners came in, saying first of all that they were plumbers and had come to stop a leak. When they got inside the men seized the woman, struck her, bound and gagged her, and also bound the daughter. The robbers then ransacked the house and went off with a lot of jewellery and some money, leaving the woman and her daughter lying on the floor. The question for the jury would be whether the prisoners were the three men who committed this crime. Leung San Lin swore positively to the first man. She identified him, and she was corroborated by a carpenter who was working on the first floor and saw him leaving the house about half-past eleven o'clock, and there was the corroborative evidence in addition of his being found in possession of some of the jewellery which the woman declared to have been stolen. The woman also identified the second man now, but at first she was not certain. The carpenter and another man saw him in company with No. 1 prisoner that morning. No. 3 prisoner the woman identified, and the workmen saw him leaving the house.

Leung San Lin in her evidence stated that when the robbers came in they seized and bound her, put a gag in her mouth, and struck her with a piece of firewood, and tied a piece of rope round her neck. She called out "Save life," and when her daughter came into the room and shouted also the robbers knocked her down and bound and gagged her. Both mother and daughter were rendered unconscious and remained so for some time. The robbers carried away about \$100 worth of jewellery.

The daughter Lo I Mui, a girl of 16, also gave evidence regarding the assault, but was unable to identify the prisoners as robbers.

After hearing further evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all three prisoners.

His Lordship sentenced them each to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and to receive 24 strokes of the birch-rod.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Wong Yuk, Wong Lung, Chu San, Cheong Fat, and Lui Ki were brought up on a charge of having, on 11th June, at Matauwei, being armed with a revolver, assaulted one Lok and stolen from him a quantity of clothes; also with having, on 12th June, at Matauwei, received the stolen property.

The first prisoner, Wong Yuk, pleaded guilty, and the others not guilty.

The following was the jury chosen:—Messrs. G. Richardson, A. Rainjahn, Cheung Tin Yin, J. C. Logan, G. Gittins, J. M. de Graça and G. Sole.

The Attorney-General in opening the case for the Crown stated that this robbery took

place at midnight in the house of Lok Saka, farmer and the father of Lok Ping. Both were in the house at this time, and also the son's wife, when a band of robbers attacked the house and robbed it. Having effected their purpose they made off. Lok Ping went in pursuit and managed to capture one man, the one who had pleaded guilty. This man lived in a matchshed at Matauwei along with the four other prisoners. After his arrest he took the police to this matchshed, about an hour's walk from the place where the robbery was committed, and No. 2 prisoner was found at three o'clock in the morning hiding outside. He was identified by the farmer as being one of the robbers. He was seen to throw away a bundle which when picked up was found to contain part of the stolen property. The police waited in the matchshed, and about half an hour later No. 3 walked in and was arrested. On him was also found some of the stolen property. About five o'clock No. 4 entered the matchshed. He was arrested and identified by a witness as being one of the band of robbers. No. 5 was arrested two days later at Samsuipo hiding underneath a shed. On the following day the police found in the matchshed a basket, with his name upon it, containing some of the stolen goods.

The jury after hearing the evidence found the second and third prisoners guilty of armed robbery, the fourth not guilty and the fifth guilty of receiving.

His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner, Wong Yuk, who had pleaded guilty, to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, with 24 strokes of the birch-rod, and imposed a similar sentence upon the second and third prisoners, Wong Lung and Chu San. The fourth was discharged. The fifth, Lui Ki, for receiving stolen property, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to receive 24 strokes with the birch.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

REPAIRING A LAUNCH.

The Kwong Fat sued Ma Yau Shi and another for the payment of the cost of repairing a steam launch. Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, represented the defendants.

Mr. Hays put in a report by Mr. H. F. Carmichael, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clark, marine surveyors, and asked that judgment be deferred to allow another surveyor to be called in to make a further report as to the award that should be made.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs for \$282.35 and costs up to the date of payment in; thereafter the defendants to have costs.

Tuesday, 19th July.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Chan Chun was brought up on a charge of having on 14th June offered to Inspector R. G. McEwen of the Sanitary Department a bribe of \$25 with a view to induce him to omit reporting to his superior officers certain defects in the limewashing of certain houses in Belcher Street.

He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. M. W. Shade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, solicitor).

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. W. White (foreman), A. Bryer, A. Ritchie, H. Gittins, A. G. I. Somerville, R. Hamilton and Cheung Tin Yin.

The Hon. Attorney-General, Sir Henry S. Berkeley (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), conducted the prosecution. In his opening statement he said that defendant was a building contractor and had a contract to limewash certain houses in Kennedytown. It was the duty of Inspector McEwen to inspect these houses, see that they were properly done, and report on the work to the proper quarter; that was to say, if the work was not properly done he would have to report the

fact to the detriment of the defendant. On 13th June McEwen was instructed to report on this particular work. On the 14th he inspected the houses, accompanied by the defendant. He found what he considered to be defects in the work. At half-past eight the same night defendant went to Inspector McEwen's house and asked him what he was going to report about the work. The inspector showed him a list containing the numbers of the houses which he considered had not been properly limewashed. Defendant asked McEwen to overlook the defective work, intimating that he would give him a present, whereupon the inspector rebuked him and said he would look him up. Defendant did not take this rebuke seriously and proceeded to place on the table a roll of bank-notes for the inspector's acceptance, again asking him not to report the defective work. Defendant took the money, and at the same time took defendant into custody and handed him and the money over to the police about ten o'clock the same evening. He did not count the money. There was no corroboration of the inspector's story except that when defendant was charged with offering a bribe he said he did not say anything and did not deny the charge. At the Magistracy his counsel stated that he did not wish to say anything there.

Inspector McEwen in the course of his evidence deposed that he had just finished writing his report about these houses when the defendant came to his place. After he showed him the report, from which he took some notes, the defendant told him to tear it up and he would give him something to buy wine. Witness said he would lock him up. When defendant put the money on the table witness sent his boy for a policeman. He waited about an hour and no policeman came. Then he went to the window and blew his police whistle. An Indian constable came, and to him he handed over the defendant, telling him to take him to the station. He walked along with the constable about 200 yards, when he met the European sergeant, John Grant, with whom he laid the charge against the defendant. During the time defendant was in his house the defendant asked him several times to give him a chance, but witness did not reply or speak to him.

The jury after hearing further evidence found the charge proven.

His Lordship passed sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

Lai Shau, a sergeant-interpreter at Yaumati was charged with having on 14th May and on two subsequent dates obtained from one Cheung So bribes of \$2, \$5 and \$5 with reference to a coffee-house licence held by Cheung So.

Mr. Slade, who appeared for the defendant (instructed by Mr. Kong Sing), objected to the indictment as insufficient in its terms, particularly with regard to the words "with reference to a coffee-house licence."

His Lordship said that when he first read the indictment the same matter struck him very forcibly. It was not until he had read the depositions that he could obtain any definite information as to the real details of the offence for which the defendant was being tried. He had come to the conclusion that the words "with reference to a coffee-house licence" were not sufficient to enable the defendant to know the exact nature of the charge laid against him. The defendant, he thought, was at a loss to know what particular act with regard to the coffee-house licence he was alleged to have been bribed to do. On these grounds he held the accounts of the indictment were bad for want of certainty. He suggested that the indictment should be amended to read "with reference to procuring the forfeiture of the coffee-house licence."

The indictment was altered accordingly.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were empanelled:—Messrs. L. J. C. Anderson, J. Bailie, J. C. Logan, G. Sole, F. Campbell, R. Menasheh, and A. S. D. Conaland.

The Attorney-General in his opening statement said that Cheung So was a woman who held a coffee-house licence at Yaumati, and that the defendant had received these bribes from her by threatening that unless she did bribe him he would take steps to have her licence cancelled. She gave him the bribes under the belief that he was able to do so.

The jury after hearing evidence found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Wednesday, 20th July.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

DISCHARGED.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, stated that in the case of Ho Ping Kun, who had been committed on a charge of bribery, he did not propose to call any evidence, and he would ask that the man be discharged.

The defendant was discharged by proclamation.

THE TAI O RAID.

Four Hoklo fishermen were charged with having on 6th July at Tai O, Lantau Island, demanded money with threats from a fisherman, Fong Kee Fat; with causing a riot by assembling along with a large number of persons and acting in a riotous way; and with others assembling together in large numbers in an unlawful manner and creating great trouble and disturbance.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. S. Allen, A. Rumjahn, A. Bryson, W. J. Crawford, A. M. McDougall, E. B. Shepherd and W. G. Winterburn.

His Lordship, referring to the fact that the jury were sworn in twice over, said this course was necessary because the indictment contained charges both of felony and misdemeanour. There were historical reasons for the double oath, and though he did not see that there was any practical use of it at the present day, it was better to have it done. In England you could not join misdemeanour and felony in the same indictment. In this Colony they were allowed to join them.

The Attorney-General in opening the case for the Crown said he thought the jury when they had heard the evidence would have no hesitation in finding the prisoners guilty on all three counts. The facts of the case were as follows:—Fong Tee Fat was a fisherman at Tai O, and he had his boat moored there on the morning of the 6th July. There was a gang of Hoklo marauding fishermen—sometimes fishing and at times marauding—who had been in the habit in years past of levying blackmail on the peaceful fishermen at Tai O; but this year Fong Tee Fat, the complainant, advised his fellow-fishermen to resist the blackmailers' demand. Three ringleaders of the gang came to this man's boat on the morning of the 6th and demanded from him \$100, which he refused. They threatened him and then went away, saying they would come back. About eleven o'clock, a mob of about 80 returned, among them the four prisoners. They were armed with revolvers and swords. The gang came in boats to the mouth of the creek where the fishermen had their boats drawn up. The gang could not get their junks sufficiently near, so they left them and walked along the bank of the creek until they came opposite the complainant's boat. They then called out to him, made a great noise, threatened him and demanded the money previously asked for. In the meantime the complainant, fearing trouble as a result of his refusal to pay the blackmail, had armed himself and his crew, and when threatened with violence by this armed gang he threatened to return the violence upon them unless they went away. The show of resistance made the gang go away. While they were still threatening him he got a report made to the police, and Sergeant Floyd turned out all the Indians in the station down to the village while he himself took to the water in a police-boat. When they approached the place he saw a boat making off with two of the prisoners in it. They pursued and captured them. About 60 of the gang ran off over the hills. An Indian constable managed to capture one of those who was running away by threatening to shoot him, and another was found on the hillside hiding behind a rock.

The jury after hearing the evidence, found the prisoners guilty on all counts.

His Lordship in passing sentence said he wondered at the audacity of these men coming

into British territory and acting as they had done. In their own country they would have their heads off very quickly for a similar crime. The English law was more merciful, but it was more sure, and they must not attempt ever to do this sort of thing again. Each of them would be sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and in order that they might realise in their persons that the English law would not permit this sort of thing, each of them would have 24 strokes of the birch within the first month of their imprisonment.

THE "HEATHBURN" SHOOTING CASE.

Charles Perthlin, a Norwegian, about 35 years of age, was brought up on a charge of having on 6th June, in the waters of the Colony, shot one Woo Kam with a shot-gun with intent to murder him; and alternatively with intent to do grievous bodily harm and with unlawfully wounding.

He pleaded not guilty on all three counts, and said he wanted to make a statement and tell the whole story.

His Lordship said he would not dispose of the case before hearing his statement, but it would have to be made during the trial.

The following were elected to the jury:—Messrs. W. J. Crawford, G. Richardson, W. Anderson, J. M. da Graça, F. G. Chopard, A. M. McDougall and A. Bryson.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said that the prisoner was at the date in question carpenter on board the s.s. *Heathburn* lying in the Harbour. Woo Kam was quartermaster. He did not think, he said, that it would be possible to find the prisoner not guilty on at least the last count. The quartermaster was shot by the prisoner under such circumstances as must make the wounding unlawful. If the evidence was to be believed to the full the prisoner was guilty of the more serious crime of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The *Heathburn* arrived here on 4th June. On the night of the 5th, about midnight, there was an attempt being made to smuggle ashore some Japanese women and men by the men who had stowed them away on the *Heathburn* when she left Japan. It would be proved that \$100 had been given to the carpenter to stow away these women and men. The carpenter and the steward between them were implicated in the stowing-away. On attempting to get stow-aways over the side of the ship Woo Kam, the quartermaster, stopped them and resisted their passage. There was a scuffle, and in the *mélée* prisoner fired a shot from a gun, hitting the quartermaster on the breast. The only question for the jury to decide upon was that of intent. When the prisoner made his statement he stated that he fired in self-defence. There was nothing, said the Attorney-General, that he could see as far as the witnesses who had been called up to the present were concerned, which would lead one to believe that the prisoner was called upon to exercise self-defence. He had most improperly stowed away these people, and as he had been in trouble before for the same thing he knew what risk he was running. When the affair happened he was evidently in a very excitable frame of mind. Some 38 pellets from the charge entered the quartermaster's breast.

Evidence was led.

The prisoner in his statement to the Court said that in the course of the row he rushed into his cabin and seizing the gun fired it into the air to frighten the Chinese who were keeping the Japanese back. He did not intend to hit anyone.

His Lordship in summing up remarked that in his opinion the first count had not been proved. The third had been proved, and it was a question for the jury to decide whether the second had or not.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second and third.

His Lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour, remarking that had the gunshot entered the quartermaster's body only two inches from the spot it did enter the man would have been killed.

The prisoner asked his Lordship if he could reduce the sentence so as to make allowance for the time he had been in gaol already.

His Lordship told him that in the ordinary course his sentence would be reduced by one-fourth if he behaved himself while in gaol.

Perthlin, though a Norwegian, is a British subject.

This concluded the Sessions, and the Court adjourned.

Thursday, 21st July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A COMFORTING FACT.

In the matter of Lau Kok Chow *ex parte* Chiu Kok Lam, Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, appeared in support of an application for a receiving order, on behalf of the petitioning creditor. He stated that as his Lordship would see from the affidavits the creditors would get about 60 per cent.

The petitioning creditor, when examined in the witness-box, stated that the bankrupt owed him \$3,000. He had no security except a promissory note.

His Lordship asked him if the debtor had asked him to file this petition?

The petitioning creditor—Yes.

His Lordship asked him why he had not taken an action against the debtor instead of making this application? Were there other actions against the debtor?

The witness stated that there were not so far as he was aware.

Mr. John Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors (who appeared in another case) mentioned to his Lordship that there were other actions pending against the debtor.

His Lordship granted the order and appointed Mr. Bruce Shepherd Official Receiver, remarking—Well, that is all right; it is comforting to get someone to speak the truth occasionally.

DELIVERY OF SHARES.

The Court next took up the adjourned hearing of an application by the Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd) for Li Chung Chow to deliver up 15 shares in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., in the matter of Wong Tat Hing, *ex parte* Wong Hoi Shan.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), appeared on behalf of the Official Receiver, and Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. J. Hays, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), appeared to oppose the application.

The application was for the delivery by Li Chung Chow of the scrip for 15 shares in the Insurance Company now standing in the bankrupt's name in the books of the Company and in Li Chung Chow's possession.

Evidence was led, and the case was afterwards adjourned till to-day (Friday).

THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

COMPLIMENT TO SIR JOHN CARRINGTON.

Before the business in the Bankruptcy Court was entered upon on the 21st inst. His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir William M. Goodman, addressing the Bar, said—Gentlemen—Before proceeding with the business of the day I should like to make a few remarks on the new edition of the Ordinances of Hongkong which have come into force since the proclamation in the *Gazette Extraordinary* yesterday. These are now in force, and this is the first sitting of the Court since they have been in force; and I think it might be of interest to the public to make some remarks upon them. As the new edition of the Ordinances of this Colony has now been brought into force, I should like to express the obligation under which we, of the legal profession, feel ourselves to the late Chief Justice, Sir John Carrington, for the care, the trouble and the ability he has expended upon this most useful work. At the end of December, 1900, Ordinance No. 36 of 1900, entitled "An Ordinance to make provision for the Preparation and Publication of a New and Revised Edition of the Statute Laws of the Colony," was passed, and Sir John Worrell Carrington, C.M.G., was appointed commissioner to undertake the task, which, in spite of ill health (causing his retirement from office), and many difficulties, he has so successfully

accomplished. Section 10 of the Ordinance provided that, on the completion of the printing and binding of the copies, the Seal of the Colony was to be impressed on the title page of each copy, then the new Edition was to be laid before the Legislative Council for approval. Such approval, when given, was to be notified by Proclamation in the *Gazette*. All this has been now done (see the *Gazette Extraordinary* of July 20th, 1904), and, therefore, section eleven of the Ordinance now has full effect. That section is as follows:—"From and after the date of such Proclamation the new edition shall be deemed to be, and shall be, without any question, in all Courts of Justice and for all other purposes whatsoever, the sole and only Statute Book of this Colony up to the date of the latest of the Ordinances contained therein: Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of any Ordinance which may be passed before such approval by the Legislative Council, for the repeal, alteration or amendment of any earlier Ordinance after such Ordinance has been already printed in the new edition." Of course, in some instances, the number of an Ordinance has had to be altered; but the excellent tables of reference contained in the third volume show at a glance what has become of each Ordinance in the edition of the Ordinances hitherto in use, and where and under what number it is to be found in the New Edition. So far as I can judge in the short time I have had, I may say that the Index appears to be an admirable one. I can recollect the former edition in four volumes being brought out in 1890 and 1891, and the concise edition in two volumes in 1891 and 1892, both compiled by Mr. A. J. Leach, now Mr. Justice Leach, the larger edition being brought out under the general supervision of the Law Revision Commission of that day. One contained all the Ordinances to the end of 1887, while the other contained only the Ordinances then in force, to the end of 1890. They were most useful works, but the Index, if such it can be called, was most meagre. Since 1890, legislation has been most active, and the result has been the passing, not only of many new Ordinances, but of a great number of Ordinances repealing or amending or re-amending the Ordinances contained in those former editions. It was, therefore, most necessary that an up-to-date edition of local statutes and one of a really authoritative character should be brought out. The reason why this edition stops at the end of 1901 is explained by Sir John Carrington in his preface. Through his being ill and having to go home, most of the proofs had to pass between Hongkong and London, causing great delay. I see that the number of Ordinances now in force contained in the new edition is only about 213. This is owing to the latter amendments being incorporated in the Ordinances to which they refer. Anyone possessing the Ordinances for 1902 and 1903, and the few passed this year, together with this new edition, has all the Ordinances now in force in Hongkong. At first it may be that the alterations in the numbering may cause some perplexity. For instance, the Bankruptcy Ordinance is now No. 7 of 1891. I refer to that as I am taking Bankruptcy matters to-day. But if you turn to its heading in the new edition you will find that it incorporates what was, formerly, Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, together with the Ordinances formerly known as No. 6 of 1892, 24 of 1895, 2 of 1901, and 29 of 1901, section 7, so that one has now to refer to only one Ordinance instead of to five in order to ascertain the law of Bankruptcy, while if one refers to any of the old numbers in the chronological table contained in the third volume he sees at a glance where it is to be found in the new edition. I may further mention that to prevent difficulty in the cases where forms or other documents contain only references to the old numbers, Section 12 of the Statute Laws (Revised Edition) Ordinance, 1900, expressly provides as follows:—"Where in any enactment or in any document of whatsoever kind, reference is made to an enactment repealed or otherwise affected by or under the operation of this Ordinance, such reference shall, where necessary, be deemed to extend and apply to the corresponding enactment in the new edition." It will also be observed that short titles are affixed to the Ordinances in the new

edition. Some years ago these were sometimes omitted. I cannot but think that, in a very short time, when people get accustomed to the occasional alterations in the old and familiar numbers of the various Ordinances, the great advantage of the present edition will be recognised. I am sure I am only giving expression to the feeling of the legal profession when I congratulate Sir John on the manner in which he has completed his difficult task.

The Court then proceeded to the consideration of the business of the day.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 15th ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on the 16th inst. Mr. A. G. Wood (chairman) presided and there were also present Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. W. J. Gresson (directors), Hon. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. E. W. Terry, C. W. May, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. T. Veitch, J. Wheeley, G. de Champeaux, J. Galt, H. F. Carmichael, N. Mumford and W. H. Wickham (manager).

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your possession for some time so I trust that I may take them as read. The directors have placed before you what I hope you will consider satisfactory accounts of another year's working, as the balance at credit of profit and loss amounts to \$93,967.77, or nearly \$12,000 more than last year. We are, therefore, able to propose a dividend of 10 per cent. an advance of one per cent. over last year, to write off for depreciation \$44,222.11, and carry forward \$1,747.66. With regard to the amount thus written off for depreciation I have only to confirm the remarks that have been made on the subject at our previous meetings. The liberal provision we have been able to make has not proved excessive, but has proved requisite to keep our accounts in the satisfactory position in which I think they are shown to be. In consequence of unforeseen accidents to our underground cable early last summer, which caused some regrettable inconvenience to many of our clients, we have found it necessary to lay a new and duplicate cable along the Kennedy, Macdonald and Robinson Roads, and we trust thereby to have rendered ourselves free from any fresh interruptions to our service. A large proportion of its cost has been debited to plant in the accounts now before you, as has also the cost of two new boilers which have been added to the works. They are provided with smoke consuming apparatus, and the same is being fitted to the other boilers, so we trust to be no longer offenders in the way of smoke nuisance (Applause). A new machine has just arrived from home, and is needed to enable us to keep pace with the growing requirements of our service, which has met with further extensions during the year, and we are now supplying the equivalent of 27,500 lamps of eight-candle power, and twelve electric lifts. Arc lamps are 85, the same as last year. Our Manager, Mr. Wickham, has resumed his duties; a good portion of his holiday was spent in the service of the company and we trust to benefit by the results of his inquiries into the latest processes of electric lighting and application of power. We have in progress some expenditure on capital and plant accounts and have further improvements under consideration. If their adoption is decided upon we may have to call on shareholders for the remainder of the unpaid capital of the company during the course of the year, but these matters are not yet sufficiently advanced for me to say anything positive on the subject. Has any shareholder any remarks to make?

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Mr. G. T. VEITCH seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. E. W. TERRY proposed, Mr. J. WHEELEY seconded, and it was agreed, that the appointment of the Hon. W. J. Gresson and Mr. E. S. Whealler to the Board of Directors be confirmed.

Mr. N. MUMFORD proposed that the Hon. Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. W. J. Gresson be re-elected to the directorate.

Mr. J. W. C. BONNAR seconded and it was agreed to.

Mr. H. F. CARMICHAEL proposed, Mr. J. GALT seconded, and it was agreed, that the Hon. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May be re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN thanked those present for their attendance and announced that dividend warrants would be ready this (Monday) morning.

Mr. MUMFORD said: I think, gentlemen, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the management and the directors for the very satisfactory condition of the Electric Light Company. I think there is no other company in Hongkong in a more satisfactory condition or that has given more satisfaction to shareholders than this company has during the past year (Applause.)

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LD.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME NOT CARRIED.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., was held on the 19th instant in the Company's offices, Beaconsfield Arcade, for consideration of the following resolutions:—

1. That it is desirable to reconstruct the Company, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Arthur Rylands Lowe be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be called The North Punjom Mining Company Limited with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

3. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company of the first part and its Liquidator of the second part and the new Company of the third part be and the same is hereby approved, and the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised, pursuant to Section 149 of the Companies Ordinance, 1865, to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox (chairman) presided, and there were also present, Mr. W. Kerfoot Hughes (director), Ellis Kadooria, E. Bowdler, S. A. Joseph, H. C. Wilcox, E. C. Wilks, E. Judah, Murray Bain, A. H. Ribeiro, D. Arculli, J. B. Meyer, Kelly Sayce, A. R. Lowe (acting secretary), and Mr. G. C. C. Master (solicitor to the Company).

The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—The meeting called by that notice was adjourned last week under the authority of Article 75 of the Articles of Association. I am glad to see we have a quorum to-day. The business for which we are assembled is to carry into effect the decision arrived at by show of hands at the annual meeting held on the 1st June. Since that meeting your directors have used every effort to ascertain the views and wishes of the shareholders as to the future of the Company, being anxious not to commit themselves to a course which they might afterwards repent or which might be questioned as either hasty or injudicious. They accordingly first summoned a private meeting of the preference shareholders, and finding opinion divided among them as to their position in the proposed new Company, your directors drew up alternative schemes with an explanatory note and submitted these to all the known shareholders within reach and posted them to others. I am sorry to say that the responses to this appeal were not as numerous as we should have liked to see or might have expected, but of the forty or so returned all were, with two exceptions, in favour of the "A" scheme, which abolishes the Preference shares by substituting for them Ordinary shares fully paid up, of the same face value. Our reasons for this step have already been clearly stated, and it would be a mere waste of your time to travel over the ground

again. Obeying the only mandate we could obtain from the shareholders, we called on the Company's solicitors (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) to draw up the necessary resolutions for the appointment of a Liquidator and the registration of a new Company. Now I will first submit the terms of the agreement between the Liquidator and the New Company, and will then propose the resolutions. Before doing so, however, I should like to say that if any shareholders who have hitherto remained silent would prefer to have the Company simply wound up instead of being reconstructed as was agreed at the annual meeting, now is the time to say so and to propose a counter resolution to those about to be put. Do not tacitly approve of the proposed reconstruction to-day and when the time to pay the calls arrives say you did not agree to the scheme. I can assure you the directors are not at all anxious to accept all the responsibility and trouble reconstruction will involve; personally I should, for my own sake, prefer winding up the concern and writing off my loss. But having regard to the larger interests involved and the expressed wishes of many large shareholders; having regard, moreover, to the sacrifice of the shareholders' property this would entail. I am willing to make another venture. Mr. Lock has advised us to prove our reefs, and it certainly seems as though this has never been done seriously. We now propose to do this with a small outlay and try and retrieve past failure. Are you prepared to do this? Do not hesitate to speak out; if you do not want to put up more money and take any further risk say so straight out. If, on the other hand, you think these reefs in North Punjom should be proved and surface mining abandoned you will vote for the reconstruction proposed. The resolutions must, I may mention, be passed by a majority of three-fourths of those present. I will now ask Mr. Master to explain the terms of the agreement.

Mr. MASTER—The terms of the agreement shortly—that is the portion relating to the surrender of the interests of the shareholders in the present Company and the acquisition of shares in the new Company—are that, passing over the formal parts which always appear in agreements of this sort where an old Company transfers to a new Company all its assets and liabilities and the new Company undertakes all such—the new Company in consideration of such transfer is to allot to the liquidator on behalf of the shareholders in the old Company 67,500 shares of \$4 each in the following proportions, namely—60,000 shares to be awarded to the existing shareholders, that is the shareholders in the old Company, in exchange for the present value of paid-up scrip in the old Company; that is, all the scrip in the old Company is surrendered in exchange for the 60,000 shares of the new Company. Of the new shares—the \$4 new shares—\$1 per share is to be considered as the value paid up, and the remaining \$3 are to be called up. The \$3 is to be called up as follows:—\$1 on allotment, one-third of 50 cents on 31st December, 1904, one-third of 50 cents on 15th June, 1905, which leaves \$1 to be called up when and how required. To the preference shareholders 7,500 shares are to be allowed in the following proportions, namely one fully paid-up share of the face value of \$4 in exchange for four of the existing preference shares. But these 7,500 will not be preference shares. They will stand in the same category as the other 60,000 shares. Then the remainder of the agreement contains the usual provisions with regard to the liquidator doing what is necessary to carry out the liquidation and complete it and also dealing with dissentient shareholders. There is in the Companies Ordinance a claim which enables a dissentient shareholder on taking certain steps to have the market value of his shares. He is not forced to go in. By taking certain steps he can have the market value of his shares. I do not know whether you wish me to read the agreement from beginning to end. There are 14 clauses altogether.

The CHAIRMAN—I do not think it is necessary.

Mr. MASTER—The articles of association, if this resolution is carried, are practically the same as before, only the Company is going to be called the North Punjom Mining Company. There are certain alterations necessary to be

made, but these are mostly clerical alterations. There is no alteration regarding the memorandum of association, and the articles of association remain practically the same with the exception of the alterations necessary to carry out the reconstruction. Of course the capital varies.

The CHAIRMAN—If there is any gentleman with an amendment to propose—

Mr. S. A. JOSEPH—Is the resolution proposed and seconded?

The CHAIRMAN—No; I will now propose the first resolution.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. H. C. WILCOX seconded its adoption.

When the resolution was put to the meeting six voted for it and three against. This did not constitute the necessary three-fourths majority.

The CHAIRMAN said—The resolution is lost, and that therefore concludes the business of the meeting.

The meeting then dispersed.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

16th July, 1904.

FRENCH FETES.

The celebration of the national fête day of France was well kept up here. In the forenoon there was a reception in the French Consulate, and illuminations at night in the French Concession, and along the Bund and in the garden, where a Portuguese string band from Macao was playing. The fireworks on the Bund attracted a great number of sightseers on shore and in flower-boats. At 11 p.m. there was a *soirée* in the Consulate. H. E. the Governor of Macao sent his adjutant to represent him.

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD."

To-day the Viceroy Shum Chou Hun is going again to Kwangsi to fight the rebels, all the official business of the Viceroyalty being in charge of the Provincial Treasurer. H. E. is sick, and it is being said he may never return from this expedition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A "BOY" PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR.—I read with disgust Mr. Gompertz's decision, in the case where a man charged his 'boy' with stealing one of his vests. It seems to my un-official mind that the result of this decision will be, that one's 'boy' can, in future, wear one's vest with impunity.

Therefore the only thing to be done, so long as the present regime exists in the senior Magistrate's Court, is to take the law into one's own hands.

Enclosing my card.

I am yours, etc.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

[While sympathising with our correspondent's dilemma we must deprecate strongly the threat with which he concludes. There must be some solution to the problem, probably in the direction of some modification of the charge to be laid in such cases. It is not to be supposed that this decision is a licence for all the "boys" in Hongkong to wear their masters' apparel. Ed. D. P.]

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

THREE SOLDIERS SHOT DEAD ON STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Stonecutters' Island in the early hours of the 17th inst. Three soldiers were shot dead. As an inquest has not yet been held, we can give only the supposed facts, which are as follows:—An Indian soldier, a private in the 114th Mahrattas, was on sentry duty at the East Battery, Stonecutters' Island. Suddenly he lost his head, or to use a more general phrase for such cases, "ran amok." He rushed forward and shot a brother private and then a sergeant, both of whom belonged to the same regiment. Then, apparently having realized what he had done, he pointed the muzzle of the gun at his own chest and shot himself. The three men, the one who is supposed to have committed suicide

and the other two, all died immediately or shortly after receiving their wounds. The bodies were conveyed to the Hongkong mortuary by the Police.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

On 22nd inst. the pupils and past pupils of St. Joseph's College gave a recreative soirée at the College in Robinson Road. There was a large attendance over which the reverend Director, Brother Joshua, presided. The ceremony marked the opening of the summer vacation, which lasts until 1st September. The reason of the holidays being so late in the season is that a number of the scholars were preparing for the Oxford Local Examination, and rather than keep these boys at work when the others were on vacation the whole of the pupils were kept at lessons until the Oxford Examinations had been got over. It may be mentioned that among the boarders are boys from such far-divided parts as Siam, French Indo-China, Swatow, Amoy and Canton. During the recess the scholars from these places mostly return to their people, so that on Saturday there will be many leave-takings by the boys of their beloved teachers. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., and Mrs. May were unable owing to a previous engagement to be present. The entertainment provided by the past and present pupils was most enjoyable, and was very much appreciated by the audience. The orchestra was as follows:—1st violins—Messrs. F. Gonzalez, E. Lopes, J. M. S. Rozario, and A. M. S. Rozario; 2nd violins—Messrs. C. M. S. Alves, A. A. Remedios, jr., H. Remedios, L. Ribeiro, and F. B. Silva; clarionets, —Messrs. S. E. Pinna, J. Baptista, and A. A. Alves; flutes—Messrs. J. D. Osmund and F. X. V. Ribeiro, jr.; viola—Mr. G. Lopez; cornet—Mr. A. J. Rodrigues; horns—Messrs. P. J. Rodrigues and L. E. Xavier; euphonium—Mr. A. E. Osmund; trombone—Mr. M. A. Vas; violoncello—Mr. P. A. Rozario, jr.; bass—Mr. P. N. Sequeira; accompanist—Mr. O. Baptista. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

Cake Walk and Two Step "Smoky Mokes" Holzmann
Societade Philharmonica.
Song..... "Little Drummer"
Master C. Lopes.
Mandoline Solo... "La Paloma" S. Yradier
With Guitar accompaniment.
Master J. Fonseca and M. Rocha.
Song "Ching-a-Ling"
Masters J. Garcia and A. Caluen.
Comic Song and Step Dance "Down by the River Ohio"
Mr. Goulburn.
Violin Solo... "Obertass H. Wieniawsky"
Mr. F. Gonzales.
Sketch..... "Loss in Delays"
Charles Cheerful..... Master C. Sequeira
Richard Ready..... Master E. Lopez
John Gay..... Master G. Alves
Mr. Haak (a deaf gentleman) Master J. Xavier
John Clod (a countryman) Master F. Laurel
Daniel Flinn (an Irishman)..... Master L. Ribeiro

PART II.

Selection "Faust" Ch. Gounod
Societade Philharmonica.
Song "The song that reached my heart" Jordan
Mr. J. Souza.
Violin Solo "Broken Melody" by Auguste van Biene
Master L. Ribeiro.
Comic Song... "Ain't that a shame" Selected
Mr. J. Bozario.
..... "The Spanking Legacy"
Ursino Jacopo..... (a Corsican innkeeper)
Mr. J. M. C. Lopes
Jeremiah Jacopo (his nephew, an Englishman)
Mr. F. H. Barnes
(young Corsi-)
Rinaldini } came, rivals } Mr. A. O. Barradas
Leone } for Ursino's } Mr. L. E. Remedios
daughter }
Brigadier of Gen'd'armes Mr. C. M. Soares
Carbineers } Mr. H. Camdos
} Mr. C. Franco
Valse Lente... "Caresante" Frank Lambert
Societade Philharmonica.
Recitation... "The Schoolboy's Valediction"
(Original)
Master M. Roxas.
"God Save the King."

SPORT AND PASTIME.

(Daily Press, 16th July.)

Mr. G. H. Potts' *Pandur* arrived from Shanghai a couple of days ago to take part in the Gymkhana. With *Pandur*, a good "stayer," and *Desert King*, a ripping "sprinter," Mr. Potts may very well be confident of bringing his stable home, or at any rate placing it some of the events. Mr. G. K. H. Brutton's *Little Mono* is moving in uncommonly good style, while Mr. P. Alderton's *Discord* seems to have got back to quite his old form, and is expected to run well. Mr. W. G. Clarke's *Standard* is looking fit, but rather on the big side.

I would like to see a race for some of the "moderate" ponies. There are some ten or twelve of these ponies who could not be entered in a race unless winners were handicapped. They would make a very good race amongst their own class.

The Polo ground will probably be opened on the 1st prox. It is looking in excellent condition.

The semi-finals of the Chess Championship have to be completed by the end of the month. Mr. Falloon has knocked out Mr. Danenberg by 2-0, so he will now have to meet the winner of "Pollock v. Kemp" for the final. In the first game, and only one so far, between Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Kemp, —it was commenced last Wednesday, but adjourned till Monday—the former player opened in a rather unusual style. The first four moves were as follows:—

White	Black
POLLOCK	KEMP.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4
2 P-K B 4	P t. P
3 P-K Kt 3	P-K Kt 4
4 P-K Kt 4	B-K Kt 2

On adjourning the game Mr. Kemp had one pawn to the good, and he held, perhaps, a slightly better position than his opponent.

The amalgamation of the Hongkong Boat Club with the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is still in hand, and, though all the details are not yet fixed, will soon be an accomplished fact.

Things at the Boat Club are much the same as usual. The members are not picking a team for the Water Polo Shield.

Yachting, of course, is now out of season, but the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is not altogether dormant. Messrs. Ware, Beavis and Rouse are getting a new houseboat to be named *Snipe*. She is now in course of construction at Ah King's slipway, and, when completed, will be similar to the houseboat built by Ah King for Mr. Messer last year. Houseboats are ever on the increase here, there being at least twice as many as three years ago. The yachting season does not commence properly till November, though there may be a ladies' race on the last Sunday of October. Next season Mr. John Hastings will probably sail *Vernon*, last year's champion. Vice-Admiral Robinson sold this yacht to Mr. Tooker after making seven wins running against the other yachts in the Champion Class. The price was \$1,500.

Members of the Golf Club play in connection with the "MacEwen" Cup and the "Bogey" Competition this Saturday to Monday. In the "Drew" Cup Mr. H. C. Sandford beat Mr. T. S. Forrest by 16 strokes. The "Ross" Cup matter has not yet been decided. It was a bit "tough" of Mr. Grist, last week, being second in both the Captain's Cup and the Pool. Mr. H. C. Reynolds won the former and Mr. H. C. Sandford the latter.

The members of the Civil Service C.C. are now simply "mad" on bowls, having, for the time being, almost completely abandoned tennis. Last Saturday they could not get the same "lengths" on the green at Kowloon as on their's at the Valley, and that was the reason they could not manage to "run the jack." I cannot say if the two greens are the same

length, but a tape measure would soon settle that. "Another thing," said a C. S. C. C. man, is that our bowls are not so good as theirs—how are we to practise properly? Why, would you believe it, our gear was turned out at the Kowloon Docks! Perhaps this "Johnny" was "pulling my leg." One thing I do know for certain is that the "newsters" are going to try very, very hard to beat the "Peninsulars" in the return match to be played shortly. Last Saturday the Kowloon Club won their two games by 13 points and 15 points respectively.

At the Bowling Green Club the ties of the second rounds in the Club Championship, President's Prize and Vice-President's Prize have to be played off before the end of the month.

The new Cricket pavilion is now assuming a definite shape, so we can look forward to the removal of that unsightly matched "village" at the N.E. corner of the field. I am not aware what is to be done about accommodation for the scoring man, but, if it remains in the same position as at present, I would suggest that a decent little wooden structure be built—that is, of course, if finances of the Club will allow of such an improvement. Now that the Straits Settlements have accepted Hongkong's invitation to come here next November and play an Interport Cricket Contest, it seems quite certain that the sports of Shanghai will follow suit.

The V.R.C. men are as active as ever, and are always looking forward to receiving challenges from other clubs. As a rule they have to content themselves with "pick-up" games, and this is not half such good fun as a contest with outsiders. The Aquatic Carnival will take place next Saturday, entries closing on Wednesday. There will be a practice water polo game on Wednesday, and the Club have lent the pond to the R.G.A. and S.F. to play on Thursday.

Entries for the Water Polo Shield Competition close on the 26th inst., and play will commence at the beginning of next month. I am very pleased that a "knock-out" competition has been decided upon, for, to use the words of Mr. T. Meek, last season eight games were played practically after the Shield had been won. The competition lost interest somewhat when carried on in this way. It was even hard to get time-keepers; and then again many games last year had to be played at low water. The R.G.A. are putting in a team, but what is to be done by the Royal Engineers and the Sherwood Foresters is hard to say. It is to be hoped that some Naval teams—the Navy men are so prominent in Happy Valley sport—will enter. The *Tamar* and the *Ocean*, for instance, ought to have a few "fishes."

Having returned once more to the Water Polo subject, I might mention that the Lusitano Club, the Volunteers and the Y.M.C.A.—teams which last year were practically comprised of V.R.C. men in disguise—are not entering this season, but the V.R.C. will enter three or four teams instead. This, in the opinion of many, is a much better arrangement, for it was a bit "thick," to say the least of it, for the Club to be beaten by their own men, together, perhaps, with a few outsiders.

Results of the Craigengower C.C. tennis tournament (singles) up to date are as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

J. Toppin beat J. L. Stuart.
W. D. Braidwood beat T. L. Cross.
R. Bass beat F. Loureiro.
J. Quinn scratched to A. O. Brawn.

SECOND ROUND.

F. Rapp beat J. Uchigaki.
E. R. Herton beat J. D. Kinnaird.
H. H. Tayler beat R. B. Cooper.
A. A. Remedios beat L. Vincenot.
F. Drude beat M. E. Asger.
J. Gloyn scratched to J. P. Jordan.
A. O. Brawn beat R. Bass.
J. Toppin to meet W. D. Braidwood.

Preparations are in hand for the Volunteer promenade concert, the date for which has been changed to the 27th inst.

OMPAX

HONGKONG.

Army news from Simla includes the announcement that the reliefs for China will probably be sent out in March and April next.

The City Hall Library and Museum were visited, respectively, by 228 and 93 foreigners last week. The Museum attracted 1,796 Chinese, and the Library 68.

Members of the V.R.C. are getting up another launch party to go exploring when there isn't sufficient water for bathing near the Club.

Capt. Stewart, of the s.s. *Catherine Apcar*, on arriving at Penang reported that a passenger jumped overboard and swam ashore while the boat was leaving Hongkong.

The total death rate during May (not including soldiers and sailors) was 22.4 per thousand. Among foreigners alone, it was 13.9 per thousand.

A house in Ripon Terrace was entered by a burglar during the early hours of Saturday, the 23rd inst. One of the occupants of the house jumped out of bed; the robber ran on to the verandah, "swarmed" down the storm pipe, and got clear away.

The Communicable Diseases Return for last week shows 20 Chinese dead of bubonic plague, one Japanese of cholera, and one Chinese of enteric. There were two cases of small-pox, not in Victoria, both Chinese, and neither fatal.

Apropos the recent correspondence in our columns concerning the theory that the Japanese are the lost ten tribes, a writer in the *Shanghai Mercury* adduces an amusing bit of corroboration. The first Emperor being Jin Mu Tanno, he says, and *jin* meaning "man," and *mu* "no more," there you are, "no more than ten, oh!"

In the last Government Gazette the Officer Administering the Government notifies that His Majesty does not disapprove of the Hill District Reservation Order, 1904, which therefore comes into operation on the 15th inst. On and after that date the Peak is dedicated to the use of foreign residents only for residential purposes.

This item, taken from a home paper of June 16th, has interest locally. Mrs. Bell-Irving, of Whitehill, Dumfriesshire, wife of Mr. John Bell-Irving, and sister of Sir Robert Jardine, has just died in her eighty-second year. Mr. and Mrs. Bell-Irving celebrated their diamond wedding in November last. The family's ancestral connection with the county dates back to the twelfth century.

Revised regulations for the licensing of passenger boats in the harbour are published in the current number of the *Government Gazette* together with a tariff of fares. It is a frequent complaint especially among the naval men that the sampan men demand excessive fares when taking them off to their ships, but the remedy is in Jack's own hands. According to the revised regulations the boats between the Harbour Office and Ship Street Pier (which, by the way, must carry as part of their crew, at least two males between the ages of 15 and 60) are entitled to charge 40 cents per hour for two passengers; 20 cents per half-hour for two passengers; each extra passenger 10 cents per half-hour; and between sunset and sunrise they are entitled to 10 cents extra per passenger.

At the Naval yard on the 16th inst. Messrs. D. G. Bridger and W. G. Bridger were presented by the Commodore with transport medals and clasps. Mr. D. J. Bridger, who is at present chief officer of the s.s. *Tainan* (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire), received his medal and two clasps for the South African and China Wars, he having been chief officer of the s.s. *Southern Cross* which conveyed the Australian contingent from Australia to Durban, and afterwards chief officer of the s.s. *Antillon*, which conveyed the siege train from Cape Town to Tientsin, and thence to Hongkong. Mr. W. G. Bridger, at present supervising the construction of the s.s. *Shanghai* recently launched for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, got his medal for transport service in the South African War, he having been third engineer of the s.s. *Upada* (British India Co.) which took the Volunteers from the Indian regiments from Bombay to Durban. The Commodore in presenting the medals to the two brothers complimented them upon the services they had rendered.

The weekly return of plague cases shows 20, all fatal, and all Chinese. This brings the total for the year so far to 428 cases, 413 of which have been fatal. There has been no European case so far.

In the Summary Court yesterday Captain Merlin, of the s.s. *Charles Hardouin*, was sued by a steward for \$18 for wages. Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith held the defendant had nothing to do with the taking on of the servants—this being done by the Company—and he accordingly dismissed the case.

A small fire occurred at the Australia Boarding-house, situated near Central Police Station, on Thursday at about 10 p.m. Though the Brigade turned out, their services were not required. The conflagration was confined to the ground floor, and started, it is understood, with the falling of a lamp. Damage done is estimated at \$90. The premises are covered by the Union Insurance Co. for \$6,000.

The *Ceylon Observer* commenting on the appointment of Mr. H. C. Nicolle as treasurer of Ceylon says:—While Mr. H. C. Nicolle is doubtless an exceedingly fortunate man to be coming to Ceylon from Hongkong, where as Local Auditor he drew 5,100 dollars or about R7,000, as against R18,000 that he will draw in Ceylon, there is considerable reason for satisfaction in the despatch of the Secretary of State elsewhere. It will be seen that the ground for local agitation and indignation at an outsider being brought in to take up one of the plums of the Civil Service is cut away; for the new comer is not to be appointed over the head of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Nicolle may be regarded as Sir Henry Blake's first selection in the matter of leading appointments, and his work will doubtless be keenly watched by the Colony till it becomes convinced of his special qualifications for the post which he will doubtless not refuse. The following is the short record of Mr. Nicolle's 24 years' services:—Nicolle, H. C. Assistant Auditor, Cyprus, Feb., 1880; Auditor-General, 1883; B. deleg. of Evkaf, in addition to his other duties, June, 1886; local auditor, Hongkong, Jan., 1890.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A special telegram from Peking states that the Emperor of China is dangerously ill with dysentery.

Lord Curzon was suffering from an attack of neuritis, and had been ordered to take a complete rest for a short time.

Capt. Troubridge, recently naval attaché at Tokyo, has been appointed to the *President* for service at the Admiralty.

The heaviest rainfall ever registered in Manila happened on the 11th and 12th inst., when 17.19 inches fell within 27 hours.

The wreck of the C.N.S. *Hoangho* is to be sold by auction at Amoy, as she lies, on the 25th instant.

An additional sign of Chinese enlightenment is the petition by a censor that the Imperial Government should publish Blue Books.

We learn, says the *Shanghai Union*, that Mr. R. W. Little, editor of the *N.-C. Daily News*, is retiring. He joined that paper in 1886 as sub-editor.

A Captain Valgunoff has betted a brother officer, a wealthy landowner in Podolia, 50,000 roubles that France and England will be embroiled in hostilities before July 1st, 1905.

The Chinese authorities are trying to induce the foreign syndicate to remove its Peking-Tientsin telephones, on the ground of the Government's intention to institute a system of its own.

M. C. Fernando, Indian merchant, sentenced at Yokohama to nine years' imprisonment on a charge of incendiarism for insurance, has been released by the Tokyo Court, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

H.M. Consul at Chinkiang reports that amongst the miscellaneous foreign imports into that port during 1903 may be noted the following:—Looking-glasses (67,550), the spread of which is desirable, a goodly portion of the population of China never having seen their own faces; toilet soap (14,840 dozen), an import influenced, perhaps, by that of mirrors; and patent medicines, which a Chinaman absorbs with some avidity when he has been educated up to that point.

Undoubted testimony is forthcoming of junks daily smuggling in food supplies to Port Arthur.

M. G. Laferrière has been appointed to the Secretaryship of the French Municipal Council of Shanghai.

The Chinese Imperial Customs authorities, according to a Shanghai telegram to the *Straits Times* on the 14th inst., report that four hitherto unreported mines, and several water-logged junks, are adrift in the Gulf of Pechili.

A complaint in the *Kobe Chronicle* was to the effect that a motor-car had been driven too fast along the Moto-machi there. A street with a name like that ought, *prima facie*, to be reserved for such traffic. Still, a good deal of life has been lost before now in motor matches.

Three hundred, out of the 1,500 sampans at Shanghai, have now been numbered and registered. Unlike Hongkong, Shanghai has only recently undertaken this important duty, being awakened to the necessity by the mysterious death of a passenger.

We now learn that we had insufficient facts to go upon in deciding that justice in Shanghai had in a certain assault case marched too hurriedly. It appears the defendant, seen by the Chief Justice to strike a coolie, elected to be so summarily dealt with.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Ltd., held on the 14th inst., the series of resolutions already advertised in connection with a proposed increase of capital were duly carried, together with an additional provision that the proposed new shares shall, in the first place, be offered to the shareholders of the present company.

The Shangpu, or Board of Commerce, has authorised the establishment of a Company which intends to fish along the sea coast by means of steam trawlers, after the English method. In addition it is proposed to use electric lights to entice fish into the nets during the night. A former Chuangyuan, or Optimus named Chang Ch'ien, who is also an adviser of the Shangpu, is the head of the new Fishing Company.

The Board of Trade have received information, through the Foreign Office, that the specific duties leviable under the Chinese Import Tariff of 1902 on margarine and on silk piece-goods and ribbons have been abolished, and an *ad valorem* rate of five per cent. substituted therefore in each case. It has also been arranged that printing and writing paper shall be dutiable, at importers' option, either at the specific rates contained in the Tariff or at five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Our northern contemporary the *N.-C. Daily News* on the 15th inst. devoted a three column leader, accompanied by a sketch map, to a new and "very practical" scheme for improving the Huangpu river for shipping. The scheme is being pushed by all the chief Shanghai firms and shipping offices. The shoaling and silting-up to which the river is subject are due in a great measure to the varying velocity of its current, which in its turn is due to the irregularity in the width.

In connection with the recent announcement that "the Japanese Government has declared the termination of the special silver currency system in the Island of Formosa," a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* remarks: "This news is very interesting, inasmuch as Japan's gold currency standard has been spoken of since the present war as unstable by those who are not well acquainted with the state of finance of Japan. Japan, quick to grasp the opportunity to make use of silver in Manchuria, has now brought Formosa to the same gold standard as Japan proper. Since Japan acquired the island in 1895, the silver basis was continued as during the Chinese regime, as trade with the Chinese Continent with the same basis would be convenient, and as Japan had some surplus silver which she could make use of in the island, to which the Japanese Mint supplied 'Marked Yen.' The value of the 'Marked Yen' fluctuated approximately between, say, 85 per cent. to 95 per cent. Gold Yen of Japan. The present step on the part of the Japanese Government will be for the final good and stability of trade and commerce of Formosa with Japan, as well as with other markets." And so, we may add, it will be for that of Hongkong, when the people in Downing Street allow us a gold standard.

COMMERCIAL.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—The prices are declining, market being dull.

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.65 to \$8.70 pels.
Do. " 2, White.....	7.65 to 7.70 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....	6.10 to 6.15 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....	6.00 to 6.05 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.50 to 8.55 "
Do. " 2, White.....	7.55 to 7.60 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....	5.95 to 6.00 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....	5.80 to 5.85 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.80 to 12.85 "
Shekloong "	10.85 to 10.90 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd July.—The prices are advancing a little, holders firm.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.45 to \$2.5
" Round, good quality	3.90 to 3.9
" Long	4.05 to 4.1
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.90 to 2.9
" Garden, " No. 1	3.6 to 3.6
" White,	4.20 to 4.25
" Fine Cargo	4.35 to 4.4

OPIUM.

23rd July.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$1030 to \$1050 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1090 to \$1110 do.
Malwa Older	\$1210 to \$1230 do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1250 to \$1280 do.
Persian fine quality	\$850 to — do.
Persian extra fine	\$880 to — do.
Patna New	\$1222½ to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$1320 to — do.
Benares New	\$1200 to — do.
Benares Old	\$1235 to — do.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 1st July.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$ 90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00

Reported sales 4,500 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.30
7 lbs.	2.35 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.20 to 4.16
9 to 10 lbs.	4.10 to 5.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.90 to 3.10
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.75
64 to 66 "	4.00 to 5.50
Fine	6.20 to 8.25
Book-folds	5.50 to 8.20
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.80 to 1.10

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. of Shanghai, in their report dated 14th July, state:—If it isn't one thing its another, but whichever it is this market always seems to get it in the neck! With lower and weaker exchange and higher Cotton the ordinary calculating individual would expect to see a firmer market. Can any one say it is so this week? On the contrary, it is back in the doldrums again, and the dealers seem to be more inclined to be influenced by the "what may be" rather than the "what is." Holders of stocks, under the circumstances, are not enjoying a happy time; for while knowing they cannot be replaced, even at the nominally current prices, within a reasonable period, there is before them always this bogey of much cheaper supplies on order, on which, although it is for somewhat remote delivery, the native is inclined to lay his offers. Holders of American goods have taken the bull by the horns and have sold freely where they could replace, and in this have been more fortunate than operators in Manchester makes. Early in the interval buyers for Newchwang were again fairly active, supplementing the rather free supplies sent up last week. However, a few days ago orders were received suspending shipments for the present, and freight engagements have in consequence been cancelled. It appears the Japanese forces are closing in on the place, and judging by the sounds of firing, said to be heard there in the distance, some heavy fighting was going on. It is somewhat satisfactory to know, however, that trade is likely to be resumed so

soon as these present disturbing influences are removed, and possibly with much more vigour. As regards the rest of the campaign no news of a definite or reliable nature has come to hand here for a considerable time now. Advices from Manchester report the market there as rather quieter, business being curtailed owing to the rise in spot Cotton, but forward orders are being met with some freedom, and though of a somewhat speculative nature seem justified to a great extent. As a rule the dealers here decline to be interested. Cotton, as we anticipated, has suddenly reacted, being quoted on the 9th inst. 6.36d. and yesterday 6.54d. while private telegrams to-day make it 6.64d. for Mid-American, which is a fluctuation of 68 points in two weeks! For December it is still 5½d. The quotation for Egyptian has advanced to 7d. Shipments so far continue very light. The American market is a little firmer, manufacturers, having evidently disposed of their available stocks, are not so willing to enter into further contracts at the close, but a fair quantity of replacing purchases have been made during the interval. The rise in sterling and Cotton has had an invigorating effect on the Indian Yarn market, and quite a refreshingly large business has gone through at advancing prices. At the close there is a stronger feeling for local spinnings. Stocks.—Owing to the dilatoriness on the part of some of the import houses in sending in their papers the returns are not ready for this Mail, but will be published in our next.

N.B.—Since writing the above we learn that fresh orders have just come in from Newchwang instructing shipments to be made, and understand two or more steamers are being despatched as promptly as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

HANKOW.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, best selected	Per picul Tls. 32.50
Do. seconds	28.00
Buffalo hides, best selected	19.00
Goatskins, untanned (chiefly white colour) ..	55.00
Buffalo Horns (average 3lbs. each)	9.00
White China Grass (Wuchang and/or Poochi)	10.00
White China Grass (Sinshan and/or Chayu)	9.00
Green China Grass (Szechuen)	—
Jute	5.00
White Vegetable Tallow (Kinchow) ..	9.70
White Vegetable Tallow (Pingchow and/or Macheng) ..	9.60
White Vegetable Tallow (Mongyu) ..	—
Green Vegetable Tallow (Kiyu)	9.70
Animal Tallow	8.60
Gallnuts (usual shape)	18.30
Do. (Plum) do.	20.00
Black Bristles	116.00
Feathers (Grey and/or White Duck) ...	19.25
" " Wild Duck	21.25
Turmeric	3.00
Sesamum Seed	4.40
Sesamum Seed Oil	7.95
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	7.95
Wood Oil	8.00
Tea Oil	9.50

Per steamer Yangtze, sailed on 6th July. For London:—203 half-chests tea, 240 boxes tea, at Amoy, 4,207 boxes tea, 668 rolls matting, 382 bales canes, 200 cases cassia, 151 bales feathers, 111 cases chinaware, &c., 23 cases cigars, 25 cases gum, 70 cases shells, 151 cases ginger, 300 casks soy, 150 casks gingers, 25 cases essential oil, 150 bales rattan shavings, 50 cases aniseed. For London or Glasgow:—200 casks ginger. For London or Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London or Hamburg:—80 cases bristle, 44 bales canes, 21 bales feathers. For London, Glasgow, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp or Copenhagen:—1,200 cases merchandize. For Glasgow:—9 cases cigars. For Amsterdam:—350 bales hemp, 15 cases gingow. For Rotterdam:—160 rolls matting, 753 bales hemp. For Rotterdam or Amsterdam:—13 rolls matting. For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, 237 bales tobacco, 75 bales feathers. For Odessa:—10 cases bristles. For Various Ports:—14 packages sundries.

Per M.M. steamer Yarra, sailed on 12th July. For Marseilles:—282 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 17 cases silk piece goods, 100 boxes tea, 17 bales human hair, 1 cases ylang ylang oil, 2 cases feathers, 10 cases provisions, 40 packages sundries. For Lyons:—380 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—25 bales raw silk. For Milan:—20 bales raw silk. For London:—40 boxes trea-

Per P. & O. steamer Sardinia, sailed on 22nd July. For London:—1,856 bales hemp, 1,654 boxes tea, 55 bales waste silk, 4 cases cigars, 3 cases silks, 25 rolls mats, 30 cases bristles, 81 cases chinaware, 16 cases woodware, 60 cases preserves. For London or Goole:—100 bales waste silk. For London or Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For Gibraltar:—1 case curios.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd July, 1904.—Business generally continues dull, but with the exception of Indo-Chinas, which under speculative influences, have further receded, rates are fairly well maintained, and in some directions have advanced.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have firmed up, and sales at \$662½ have been effected, the market closing strong with buyers at the rate. London has advanced to \$68. 10s. 0d. Nationals are unaltered with buyers at \$38.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue quiet at \$545 with small sellers. China Traders are in the market at \$65 after sales at \$64½. North-Chinas can be obtained at Tls. 65. and Yangtszes at \$130. Cantons have been placed at \$208.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled firm with small sales and further buyers at \$310. Chinas are quiet at \$88.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have firmed up, and shares have been parted with at the advanced rates of \$29½ and \$30. It is reported that this Company will propose the payment of the usual dividend of \$1½ per share at the forthcoming half yearly meeting. Indo-Chinas under the pressure of sellers in the north have receded to \$105 cash sellers, whilst business for December delivery is said to have been effected at \$106, and later at \$104½. China and Manilas have sold and are in further request at \$25½. Douglasses have been booked at \$35. Star Ferries have again advanced, and are now quoted at \$36 and \$26 for the old and new issues respectively. Shell Transports continue on offer at 25/6.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been booked at \$184, \$185 and \$186, but close easier with probable sellers at \$185. Luzons are unchanged at \$9 sellers.

MINING.—Raubs have sold at \$8 and close with further sellers at the rate. Unjoms are unchanged with sellers at 40 cents. Charbonnages close quiet at \$490 with probable sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have strengthened, and sales at \$17½ and \$218 for cash and the settlement are reported, market closing with further buyers for settlement delivery at \$218. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have weakened, and shares are now procurable at \$112. New Amoy Docks are reported to have been sold at \$30, at which rate more shares are on offer. Farnhams have receded to Tls. 142 ex the final dividend of Tls. 7 per share for the year ending 30th April last, paid in Shanghai yesterday.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue quiet at \$158 with sellers. Kowloon Lands can be placed at \$38. West Points after sales at \$60 are still obtainable at the rate. Hongkong Hotels have sold and are in further request at \$134. Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$12½, and more shares are wanted. Shanghai Lands are quoted at Tls. 112 ex the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share paid in Shanghai on the 18th instant.

COTTON MILLS.—Quotations are unchanged and there is no business to report. MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been booked at the advanced rate of \$30. China Borneos have sold, and more shares are offering at \$10½. Electrics after sales at \$13½ are in further request at \$14 old, and \$8 (new). Ices have improved to \$23 with sales and further buyers. Dairy Farms continue in request at \$20, and Campbell Moores at \$37. Providents and Powells are wanted at \$9½ and \$10½ respectively. Alhambras have declined to \$150 sellers.

MEMOS.—Canton Land Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting at the Company's offices, Hongkong, to-day, the 23rd inst. Fungjoo Mining Co., Ltd., extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of considering a special resolution for the voluntary winding up of the Company, on the 28th instant. Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., interim dividend of \$4 per share payable on and after the 2nd August.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ \$662½, buyers L'don, £68. 10s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	28	\$38, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$38, buyers
Foun. Shares...	21	\$10, buyers
Insurance—		
Union	\$100	\$345, sellers
China Traders	25	\$65
North China	25	Tls. 65
Yangtze	\$60	\$130
Canton	\$50	\$208, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$310, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$38
Steamship Coys.—		
H., Canton and M...	\$15	\$80
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$105, sellers
China and Manila	\$50	\$25½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, sales
Star Ferry	\$10	\$36, buyers
Do. pref. shares	\$5	\$26, buyers
Shell Transport and		
Trading Co.	£1	25/6, sellers.
Do. pref. shares	210	£3. 10s.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$185
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$9, sellers
Mining—		
Punjom	\$11	nominal
Do. Preference	\$1	40 cts., sellers
Charbonnages	Fca. 250	\$49½
Raubs	18/10d.	\$8, sellers
Docks, Etc.—		
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$218, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$112, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$30, sales & sellers
S. C. F. Boyd & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 143, ex div.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$158, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$38
WestPoint Building	\$50	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$134, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate.	\$10	\$12½, buyers
Do.	\$2½	\$4
S'hai Land Ins. Co., Ld.	Tls. 50	Tls. 112, ex div.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 30, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 25
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160, sellers
Hongkong	\$10	\$14½, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$30
China-Borneo Co., Ld.	\$12	\$10½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$14, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14, ex div buyers
Do.	\$5	\$8½, ex div s. & b's
Hongkong & C. Gas.	210	\$160, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	{ \$140, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$48, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$230, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$280, buyers
Hk. Steam Water- Boat Co., Ld.	\$10	\$19
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$20, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$37, ex div s. & b's
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12/6	\$5, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10½, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$210, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$1½, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Watkins Ld.	\$10	\$7½, buyers
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	\$10	\$9½
Powell, Ld.	\$10	\$10½, sales
Shanghai and Hong- kong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ld.	\$50	\$50
Canton, Hongkong Ice Cigar Companies— Alhambra Limited.	\$500	\$150, sellers
Phippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ld.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
S. C. Morning Post ...	\$25	\$25, nominal

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s share report for the week ending 14th July, 1904, states:—A considerable business has been done in our principal stocks during the past week. We have to report an exceedingly erratic market in Indo-China, a state of affairs which has made dealing in this stock a very difficult one for brokers. We have cash and July rates much in excess of forward sales. Holders have been very uneasy. The T.T. rate to-day on London is 2/7. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—The news of the Bank's working for the past half-year, which has just been announced, has caused a strengthening in this stock. The

Directors propose, and subject to audit, a payment of a dividend for the half-year of £1.10s. adding to Reserve five lacs, writing off Property Account two lacs, and carrying forward fifteen lacs. Certainly a most satisfactory account. Shares have been done locally to-day at \$665 at Exchange 78. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported in this market. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. The market opened on the 7th with sales for September and October at Tls. 82. On the 8th shares were placed at Tls. 83 and 81½ September, 82 October. On the 9th, October shares were placed at Tls. 80. 11th, July delivery were placed at Tls. 82½ and 83 and for October Tls. 80, 79, 78½, 78 and 77. 12th, July shares were placed at Tls. 80, 81, 82 and 82½ and for September at 78, and October 77, 76, 77, 78 and again at 77. At close the market is steady at 82 July, and buyers for December at Tls. 80. Docks & Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld. The market has remained fairly steady during the week, but closes weaker, with shares offering. On the 7th, July shares were placed at Tls. 154, 153 and 152. For December at Tls. 157, 157½ and 158. On the 8th at 152½ cash, 153 and 153½ July; 156 October, and 158 December. 9th at 153 July, 158/159 December. On the 11th at 153 July, 153½ September, 156½ October, 158 and 158½ December. 12th at 152½ cash 153, 152½ July and 158 December. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. July shares have been placed at Tls. 147, 147½ and 150, and for October at Tls. 150. December, Tls. 152 and 155. Shares are obtainable for July at 150 and for December delivery at 155. Sugars.—The only transaction reported is in China Sugars one to Hongkong at \$186 ex 71½. Mining.—Kaipings, bearer shares, have been sold at Tls. 6½ and are wanted at this rate. Registered scrip is offering at this rate. Lands.—Shanghai Lands are firm at quotations. Weihaiwei Lands are offering. Industrial.—The only business in Cotton stocks has been in Internationals. A transaction at Tls. 25. Langkats. These have shown a steady market during the week and at close are slightly firmer. Business has been done at Tls. 298½ cash and 300 July, 300 September, and 312½ October. At close business is reported at 300 cash and there are small buyers at this rate. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 63 cash. Stores and Hotels.—Hall and Holtz have been placed at \$29 and 29½, and Centrals at \$21½. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Electrics have been placed at \$25½. Telephones at Tls. 68. Debentures.—Astor House 8 per cent debentures placed at par. Perak Sugar debentures 7 per cent at Tls. 96, and Shanghai Waterworks 6 per cent at T s. 98½.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, 25th July.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/10½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	232
Credits 4 months' sight	235½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 44½	
Credits, 60 days' sight	
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	
Bank, on demand	
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	
Private, 30 days' sight	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
ON MANILA.—On demand	
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
GOLD LEAF, 130 fine, per tael	
BAR SILVER, per oz.	

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports (via Shanghai):—48/- plus River Freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre (via Shanghai):—Tea and General Cargo 41/6 plus River Freight. To New York (overland):—Tea 1½ Gs cents per lb. gross plus River Freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo, Tael 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

July—	
15, Benarty, British str., from Foochow.	
15, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.	
15, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.	
15, James Brand, British str., from Swatow.	
15, Quang Nam, French str., from Saigon.	
15, Simla, British str., from Bombay.	
15, Tsinan, British str., from Australia.	
15, Waishing, British str., from Chinkiang.	
16, Choyasang, British str., from Canton.	
16, Eclipse, British cruiser, from Woosung.	
16, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.	
16, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.	
16, Tean, British str., from Manila.	
16, Triumph, German str., from Coast Ports.	
17, Inkum, British str., from Cardiff.	
17, Siberia, Amr. str., from San Francisco.	
17, Spezia, German str., from Hamburg.	
18, Apenrade, German str., from Pakhoi.	
18, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.	
18, Bullmouth, British str., from Singapore.	
18, Colonies, Belgian str., from Newport.	
18, Hinsang, British str., from Hongay.	
18, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.	
18, Hue, French str., from Kwangchowwan.	
18, Kaifong, British str., from Cebu.	
18, Nanshan, British str., from Saigon.	
18, Peleus, British str., from Liverpool.	
18, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.	
19, Bar long, British str., from London.	
19, Charterhouse, British str., from Singapore.	
19, E. B. Sutton, Amr. bge., from Chefoo.	
19, Gogovale, British str., from Cardiff.	
19, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
19, Hysen, British str., from Nagasaki.	
19, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
19, Manhattan, British str., from Barry.	
19, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.	
19, Rubi, British str., from Manila.	
19, Sark, Norwegian str., from Singapore.	
19, Thales, British str., from Amoy.	
19, Tjilatjap, Dutch str., from Macassar.	
20, Decima, German str., from Chefoo.	
20, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.	
20, Hangsang, British str., from Shanghai.	
20, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.	
20, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
20, Kampot, French str., from Amoy.	
20, Kintuck, British str., from Amoy.	
20, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.	
20, M. d. Kikmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.	
20, Nippon, Austrian str., from Tientsin.	
20, Progress, German str., from Hongkong.	
20, Taiwan, British str., from Shanghai.	
20, Tsintau, German str., from Bangkok.	
21, Asoot, British str., from Moji.	
21, Conigsby, British str., from Moji.	
21, Gaea, Norwegian str., from Saigon.	
21, Java, British str., from London.	
21, Kansu, British str., from Tientsin.	
21, Mathilda, Norwegian str., from K'notau.	
21, Persia, Austrian str., from Kobe.	
21, Roon, German str., from Shanghai.	
21, Siam, British str., from Manila.	
21, Taifu, German str., from Mauritius.	
21, Taishan, British str., from Bangkok.	
21, Undine, Norwegian str., from Hongay.	
21, Yatsing, British str., from Sourabaya.	
21, Yeddo, British str., from Barry.	
22, Baron Gordon, British str., from Moji.	
22, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.	
22, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.	
22, Mascotte, British str., from Sunderland.	
22, Medan, German str., from Caroline Ids.	
22, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
22, M. Struve, German str., from Tamsui.	
22, Opland, Norwegian str., from Samboangan.	
22, St. Fillans, British str., from Amoy.	
22, Sardinia, British str., from Yokohama.	
22, Tjapanas, Dutch str., from Amoy.	
22, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.	
22, Esang, British str., from Tientsin.	
23, Hangsang British str., from Canton.	
23, Humber, British storeship, from W'haiwei.	
23, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
23, Legaspi, Amr. str., from Manila.	
23, Pearce b, British str., from Singapore.	
23, Taming, British str., from Manila.	
24, Empire, British str., from Australia.	
24, Gregory Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcut.	
24, Haieh Ho, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
24, Lyeemoon, Germ. str., from Chinkiang.	
24, Promethens, Norw. str., from Bangkok.	
24, Putiala, British str., from Rangoon.	

July—

DEPARTURES.

- 15, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Hoihow.
- 15, Diomed, British str., for London.
- 15, Glenroy, British str., for Shanghai.
- 15, Hailoong, British str., for Tamsui.
- 15, Jupiter, Spanish str., for Saseto.
- 15, Onsang, British str., for Saigon.
- 15, Pronto, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.
- 15, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 15, Signal, German str., for Deli.
- 16, Anglin, German str., for Bangkok.
- 16, Benarty, British str., for Bangkok.
- 16, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
- 16, Helene Rickmers, Ger. str., for Bangkok.
- 16, Kwangle, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Nicomedia, German str., for Portland, Or.
- 16, Ohio, British str., for Sasebo.
- 16, Simla, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Serpedon, British str., for Shanghai.
- 16, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
- 16, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
- 17, Anhui, British str., for Chinkiang.
- 17, Chowfa, British str., for Bangkok.
- 17, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
- 17, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Tamsui.
- 17, Giang Bee, British str., for Amoy.
- 17, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
- 17, James Brand, British str., for Singapore.
- 17, Oscar II., Norwegian str., for Moji.
- 19, Colonia, British str., for Sasebo.
- 19, Hailan, French str., for Pakhoi.
- 19, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
- 19, Manhattan, British str., for Kuri.
- 19, Tsinan, British str., for Yokohama.
- 20, Athenian, British str., for Vancouver.
- 20, Baralong, British str., for Yokohama.
- 20, Courtfield, British str., for Durban.
- 20, Ellis Rickmers, German str., for Swatow.
- 20, Erica, German str., for Tsingtau.
- 20, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
- 20, Johanne, German str., for Tournon.
- 20, Ningpo, British str., for Saigon.
- 20, Ovid, British str., for Kobe.
- 20, Radnorshire, British str., for Shanghai.
- 20, Spezia, German str., for Shanghai.
- 20, Tean, British str., for Manila.
- 20, Thaler, British str., for Swatow.
- 20, Triumph, German str., for Swatow.
- 21, Amara, British str., for Hongay.
- 21, Apeurade, German str., for Hoihow.
- 21, Charterhouse, British str., for Amoy.
- 21, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
- 21, Helena, U.S. gunboat, for Canton.
- 21, Ibadan, British str., for Bangkok.
- 21, Kintack, British str., for London.
- 21, Peleus, British str., for Shanghai.
- 21, Preussen, German str., for Shanghai.
- 21, Roon, German str., for Europe.
- 21, Siberia, American str., for San Francisco.
- 22, Haiman, British str., for Tamsui.
- 22, Hopsang, British str., for Sourabaya.
- 22, Sardinia, British str., for London.
- 22, Undine, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.
- 22, Waishing, British str., for Shanghai.
- 22, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
- 23, Bullmouth, British str., for Foochow.
- 23, Himera, British str., for Shanghai.
- 23, Hina g, British str., for Hongay.
- 23, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
- 23, Hyson, British str., for London.
- 23, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
- 23, Java, British str., for Shanghai.
- 23, Kampot, French str., for Newchwang.
- 23, Macquarie, British str., for Saigon.
- 23, Nippon, Aust. str., for Yokohama.
- 23, Perla, British str., for Kobe.
- 23, Progress, German str., for Swatow.
- 23, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
- 23, Siam, British str., for Shanghai.
- 23, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
- 24, Bourbon, French str., for Saigon.
- 24, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
- 24, M. Struve, German str., for Swatow.
- 24, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.
- 24, Pearreth, British str., for Moji.
- 24, Pitsanulok, German str., for Bangkok.
- 24, Taifu, German str., for Saigon.
- 24, Tsintan, German str., for Swatow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. F. Homer Wolven, Mr. and Mrs. Gedge and child, Messrs. C. E. Anton, J. W. White, W. Bridie, A. Haupt, and Bastian; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Yates and infant; for Bombay, from Yokohama, Col. Ramsden; for Marseilles, from Shanghai, Messrs. James

Ginnell, C. G. Nix, Didier, and A. Igarisheff; from Yokohama, Messrs. F. J. Goldschmidt, R. Chat, and Kramer; for London, from Shanghai, Mr. Lenhagan; from Kobe, Mr. T. Murakami.

Per *Simla*, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. O. S. Bagge, T. C. Blackwell, and A. C. Blackwell; from Brindisi, Mr. T. H. Claggett; from Colombo, Capt. Bourne, Messrs. V. S. Nagpur and L. J. Dick; from Singapore, Messrs. A. G. Manley, H. K. Roberts, Khan, and F. Hassan; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. W. L. Jackson and K. K. Sung; from Marseilles, Mr. J. P. Solomon; from Port Said, Mr. S. Gildoff; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. J. Armstrong.

Per *Siberia*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cook, Mrs. Frances Pratt, Mrs. T. C. Kinney, Mrs. L. E. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Wong Zin Ting, Misses L. S. Parker, Irene Martin, Ida Ide, and Marjorie Ide, Major H. A. Pratt, Dr. Lovering and S. D. Boak, U.S.A., Messrs. Godfrey Brown, W. A. Lamont, L. T. Gibbons, T. Miney, G. Hamaguchi, G. Inada, F. C. Fennison, G. Ramados, F. Gasparri, Luis Del Orso, J. P. McGrath, C. Kingcome, H. J. Ross, F. C. Russ, J. P. Macintosh, K. Himes, J. G. Boor, and J. C. Wilson.

Per *Preussen*, for Hongkong, from Bremen, Messrs. John Andrews and O. E. Schwenke; from Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bedford, Messrs. G. Bird and S. Cooper; from Genoa, Mr. Oscar Meyer, Capt. O'Brien Sexton, and Dr. R. Davidson; from Colombo, Miss Treaty; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paddie and Mr. J. H. Levi; from Singapore, Dr. Jehangir, Lieut. A. M. Cardew, Revs. Mario Martin, Franseto Rodrigues, Justo Gasearo, Milian Domingoes, Celestino Asbol, Eduardo Garcia, Hilario Fernandez, Felipe Villanbia, Antonio Silvia, and Mariano Dias.

Per *Roon*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. Girachner and child, Mrs. J. Silbermann and child, Mrs. E. Robins, Mrs. J. Weinberg, Messrs. J. Regis, C. Thompson, and D. Uthamull; from Kobe, Messrs. A. Beruer, J. Hansen, G. Hundertmark, P. Keller, K. Mashida, and C. Wolff; from Nagasaki, Mrs. H. Manabe, Miss N. Manabe, Messrs. R. Kido and S. Tashiro; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. da Silva, Mrs. J. Ball, Mrs. Kingsbroon, Mrs. J. Marion, Mrs. M. Segal, Miss da Silva, Messrs. L. Berthoud, W. B. Field, R. da Costa, A. Drobovich, G. W. Green, S. Hjonberg, F. Hohnke, Ed. Johannsen, T. F. Johnson, P. Kohn, W. C. Kruegel, L. Lur, J. Meyer, G. W. Morse, Ch. Roth, L. Sharpusell, P. da Silva, jr., and Assessor E. Wolf; for Singapore, from Kobe, Mr. H. F. Kirsten; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Morita; for Penang, from Nagasaki, Mr. K. Oshira and Mrs. S. Kawaguchi; from Shanghai, Miss F. Keme; for Genoa, from Yokohama, Mrs. H. Renyes, Messrs. Halano and J. Migoski; from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. E. Desmazieres, Messrs. S. Ishiguro, H. Meyer, and B. F. Weaver; from Nagasaki, Mr. F. Sakuna; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Alb. Wenz and child, Messrs. J. Boos, Hub Kolf, H. Muller, J. Petermann, O. Schwarck, and G. Thiel; for Gibraltar, from Shanghai, Dr. J. Sanger; for Southampton, from Yokohama, Mr. R. S. Schwabacher, Mr. and Mrs. Kobayaski, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Tuska; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Maylor and child; for Hamburg, from Yokohama, Mr. Langfeld and Consul H. Renyes; from Kobe, Messrs. P. T. Hamia and H. Tarmies; from Shanghai, Mrs. Cl. Menard and children, Messrs. K. Dobrjitsky, Th. Markouloff, Franz Schafer, and O. Wegener.

Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Mrs. T. T. Collier, Miss K. Collier, Mrs. M. De Vere, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Main, Mrs. M. E. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Shively, Messrs. J. W. Hiles, G. M. Beverley, B. F. Bowers, C. B. Butcher, A. A. Colson, Austin Craig, J. L. Dryden, H. W. Darborow, A. G. Embrey, O. N. Fausser, C. H. Fullaway, L. B. Godward, J. Godward, Jr., Wm. M. Gokay, Paul Hagen, H. D. Helms, Samuel Hindman, W. J. Lee, Frank Langley, E. M. Ledyard, M. E. Lindsay, Elmen Madsen, B. M. McCrone, A. McFerrin, Abraham Rudy, H. C. Seal, E. M. Scates, R. B. Tufts, H. B. Waterman, J. N.

Williams, A. E. Yoder, and Miss R. E. Lellie; from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cheek, Mrs. L. Sanford, Lieut.-Col. Landheimer, and Mr. K. Minami; from Kobe, Mr. I. Masuda; from Nagasaki, Mr. H. S. Harrison; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Max Berol Konorah, Messrs. J. F. Burns, H. M. Cumine, H. M. Nielsen, and C. H. V. Wilson.

DEPARTED.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong, for Penang, Mr. H. Sater; for Bombay, Messrs. B. Rahim, M. Jakaris, C. Power, and Malaroff; for Marseilles, Mrs. Dissisquille and child; for London, Mr. George Clarke; from Yokohama, for Bombay, Col. Ramsden.

Per *Simla*, for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Messrs. A. Igarisheff, Didier, C. J. Nix, and James Ginnell; from London, Messrs. Lenhagan and T. Marakami; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. F. J. Goldschmidt, R. Chat, and Oscar Kramer.

Per *Athenian*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. P. Chien, Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein, Capt. Jones, Messrs. T. C. Blackwell, A. E. Blackwell, E. G. H. Master, R. N. Lekoy Liberg, A. H. Allen, J. D. Thomas, J. Ironsides, J. Murphree, T. Carter, A. Jane, and Miss Treaty.

Per *Preussen*, for Shanghai, Messrs. C. G. Fabris, C. Mattil, and A. Feller; for Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gibson, Misses Oyothi and Shina, Messrs. Tagushima, Shisokawa, Yendo, Cotto, Mulakawi, Mowe, and Teshima; for Kobe, Mrs. L. M. Farias, Miss Baker, Messrs. T. Mini, Enuda, Hamugushi, and Oka; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Mr. L. Liedcke.

Per *Roon*, for Hamburg, Mr. and Mrs. Beethie, Mrs. J. Bon B. Ilevinck, Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez, Capt. and Mrs. Gabbell, Mrs. G. A. Ingenohl, Mr. and Mrs. Lakser and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maylor and children, Mrs. Menard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. G. Stahlmann and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Tuska, Mrs. Udall and children, Mrs. Vink and child, Mr. and Mrs. Alb. Wenz and child, Mrs. Sada Kawaguchi, Consul and Mrs. Renjes, Capt. Lindbergh, Rev. A. Ranzini, Dr. Hatano, Capt. Gibson and H. Meyer, Dr. J. Sanger, Misses Fritz Freytag, M. Storm van's Gravenhage, Takayama Keme, and C. Ruckert, Messrs. L. Backer, Roos, Thomas Evans, F. Gasparri, Gray, A. Hill, Chiguro, C. Kingcome, Kolf, Ch. Leconsble, A. E. van Linde, Leon Menasche, Miyoshi, Luis dell Orco, V. or Ottmann, A. Schmidt, Souwabacher, Takuma, G. Thiel, J. R. A. Tost, E. Verhooff, K. Dobrjitsky, P. Frank Hama, H. Freil, Kirsten, Langfeldt, J. Mijoski, H. Muller, Th. Markouloff, Jel. Petermann, Otto Schwarck, F. Sakuna, B. F. Weaver, and Oskar Wegener.

Per *Siberia*, for Shanghai, Mrs. A. H. Mancell and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tomes and family, Mrs. J. A. Tarrant, Messrs. S. Bridge, H. H. Bridge, F. C. Donnison, E. E. Miller, J. J. Connell, and Vandester; for Nagasaki, Mr. Y. Tahara; for Yokohama, Mrs. T. C. Kinney, Mrs. L. E. Wright, Mrs. Ide, Dr. S. D. Boak, Lieut. J. C. Townsend, Messrs. G. L. Grant and Almond Levy; for Honolulu, Mr. Godfrey Brown; for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. M. Marshall, Mrs. C. Baker, Mrs. J. F. Beahan, Mrs. L. D. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Burkholder, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Britlett, Messrs. A. M. Thomson, P. Louriero, Thos. H. Claggett, H. R. Roberts, F. E. Russ, Kempton Himes, J. C. Wilson, P. A. Lovering, A. G. Manly, J. G. Boon, L. T. Gibbons, Byron Stevens, E. H. Jennings, W. E. Day, H. G. Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. Smith.

Per *Sardinia*, from Hongkong for Colombo, Capt. E. H. Boome and Mr. J. T. Dick; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Orchar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Donovan and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Summers, Mrs. Preston, Messrs. A. P. McDermott and P. Greet, Major Gurdon L. C. Fraser, Signal Boatwain Joseph Wright, Lieut. James T. Blake, Wm. C. Chappell, P.O., Ernest F. Walker, A.B., and John E. Baker, A.B.; from Shanghai, for London, Messrs. E. L. Jones, G. Moule, F. H. Hiscock, B. Lewis, and Miss M. de Brayeaux; from Yokohama, for London, Mrs. Kimmins and infant, Misses St. Aubyn and E. McCaul, Messrs. E. Dean and G. H. Rolland; from Amoy, for Hongkong, Mrs. Frampton.

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